

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME IV

BALUCHISTAN

PART I—REPORT

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME IV

BALUCHISTAN

PART I—REPORT

PART II—TABLES

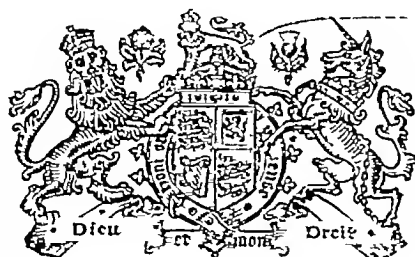
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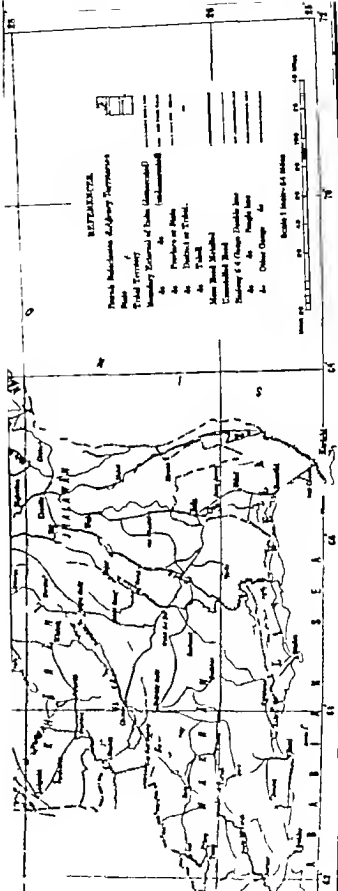
Foreign and Political Department, Government of India,

AND

RAI BAHADUR DIWAN JAMIAT RAI, C.I.E.



CALCUTTA
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1923



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INTRODUCTION.

1 The present Baluchistan Census Report—the fourth of its series—appears Dual Authorship under the somewhat unusual auspices—for an official report—of a dual authorship, two names—my own and that of Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C I E,—appearing on the title page. Appointed Census Superintendent for Baluchistan in March 1920, Mr Jamiat Rai carried on the Census operations for two years until March of this year when—his health most unfortunately breaking down—his official mantle was cast on my shoulders. By this date all the Census operations proper had been completed, the material for the Report collected, and most of the tables compiled and passed by the Census Commissioner. Having done so much, having borne the burden and heat of the day, it was only fitting that Mr Jamiat Rai should figure as one of the co-authors. Much as he had done, however, the Report still remained to be written. And it was this task which fell to my share.

Perhaps—to cover any defects which the critical (or captious) reader may discover in these pages—I may be permitted to indicate some of the difficulties which the writing of a Census Report under these conditions involved—they will be readily apparent to anyone who has ever written one himself. For an officer who has conducted a Census from its beginning the composition of the final Report has few terrors. By the time that the Report comes to be written he has been in close touch with the Census—both in its broad features and in its somewhat intricate details—for a considerable period. It is indeed his creation and he has seen it take shape under his hand. From practical experience, and personal investigation often on the spot, he has a very shrewd idea on the all-important point of trustworthiness of his statistics. In short if one may—without irreverence—compare a Census to a jig-saw puzzle, the Census Superintendent who has made the pieces is in a very good position to put them together. But it is obviously far otherwise with the official unexpectedly called in to fit into the final Report the pieces of the puzzle fashioned by his predecessor. The pieces are evident enough, their name is indeed Legion, and they are overwhelming in their very multitude, but the clue to their rightful places in the puzzle is—at first sight—far to seek. It was therefore fortunate for me, and also for the Report, that though Mr Jamiat Rai had had to retire from active concern in the Census he still remained in Quetta and most kindly put his extensive knowledge of the Province in general, and of the Census in particular, at my disposal on the many occasions when I had occasion to apply for them.

2 Before concluding my apology I feel it would be as well to make some Minimum of descriptive matter reference to one feature in which this Report differs greatly from that of 1911. I refer to the exclusion of descriptive matter. I am afraid that the reader in any case would have searched these pages in vain for anything approaching Mr Denys Bray's disquisitions, learned and at the same time interesting, (by no means always synonymous terms, unfortunately), on the history, philology and ethnology of the Province. Any attempt, however, on my part to follow in his footsteps was—to my distinct relief be it admitted—debarred by instructions in Official Circulars to the effect that in this series of Reports descriptive matter not directly connected with the statistics under review should be reduced to a minimum. Though this is the fourth nominal Baluchistan Census it is only the second that can be said to be a complete one, and this being so I might have ventured to treat the above instructions with some latitude and to introduce descriptive matter of interest, if the whole field—as far as I am capable of judging—had not already been adequately dealt with by Mr Bray, whose Report still remains—and will probably remain for some time—one of the standard works on Baluchistan. As it is I have taken the Circulars more or less literally.¹

¹ It may be pointed out here, perhaps, that the deletion of descriptive matter though it shortened the Report did not necessarily make it any easier to compile. The absence of full statistics from the 1901 Census rendered any detailed comparison between it and that for 1911 impossible. The latter Census, however, produced complete figures for the whole of the Province as did that of 1921. Some sort of detailed comparisons of variations therefore in this Census had to be attempted. Owing to local conditions, however, which will be apparent when the Report is read, comparisons were often by no means easy and involved considerable calculation and analysis, which not infrequently produced quite inadequate results to the labour involved. Mountains of statistics were moved only to produce some ridiculous mouse of a conclusion.

Impracticability of
Regular synchronous
Census.

3 The reasons for the impracticability of a regular synchronous Census of Baluchistan—outside the few alien settlements—are the same now as they were a decade ago and can indeed be given in the words of the 1911 Report—

"With but a dozen British officers and a proportionately small number of native officials to rule over this huge and mountainous area, a synchronous Census is clearly a physical impossibility. Yet only half the difficulties have been stated. People the mountains with frontier tribesmen cleaving to the turbulent traditions of their fore fathers, still broken in but imperfectly to the mysterious ways of British rule, suspicious of every symptom of innovation and reform, jealous to the verge of fanaticism of any enquiries touching their womenfolk and an attempt to foist upon them in these early days of our administration a Census framed on the searchingly inquisitive lines of the Indian Schedule would not merely be foredoomed to failure it would be a political blunder."

The Census of 1891.

4 Of the first Baluchistan Census—that of 1891—there exist few written records beyond the fact that the operations extended over 20,563 miles and that 171,752 souls were enumerated. Apparently in Quetta and a few other cantonments, a synchronous Census was carried out while the tribesmen were estimated in some rough and ready fashion. But the whole of the operations only covered a small proportion of the nominal Census field—Kalat and Las Bela States, equal in area to 4ths of the Province being altogether left alone doubtless for the same political reasons as—at the present time—induced us to carry out our Census in these and other tribal areas with a good deal less stringency than is in force elsewhere. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte* and probably the best service done by the first enumeration was to break the ice and accustom the unsophisticated inhabitants of Baluchistan to the strange and portentous activities of an Indian Census. To any one with a knowledge of tribes and tribesmen—with their religious prejudices, their racial suspicions and their ingrained aversion to innovations of any sort—it is indeed a matter for some wonder that four Censuses of Baluchistan (essentially a tribal country) each one more searching than its predecessor should have been carried through harmoniously in the last thirty years. Such success would seem to argue more than ordinary tactful handling of the Census operations themselves as well as a widespread trust in our methods of administration in general.

The Census of 1901.

5 The Census of 1901 as we can learn from its records which are complete went far beyond that of its predecessor 82,250 miles of area were covered and a population of 810,746 enumerated. Garrison towns, civil headquarters and railway limits were enumerated on regular lines, tribesmen in the districts non-synchronously by means of a family schedule while the States were estimated on an approximate tribal basis. But though a considerable advance on its predecessor the results of this Census were admittedly rough. The population, more especially in the States, was felt to be overestimated and as far as the tribal areas were concerned such items in the Standard Schedule as age, marriage, subsidiary occupation, means of subsistence of dependants, birthplace, language, literacy, knowledge of English, and infirmities, were omitted altogether. "But writes Mr Bray—

"the Census was a notable achievement for all that, and not the least notable feature of it was Mr H. G. Buller's masterly report. Without the pioneer work done at the last Census the advance made at the Census now concluded would have been impossible. And if I am to go beyond Mr Hughes Buller's conclusions, this is only because standing on his shoulders I am able to take a wider view of what before his time was in many ways an unknown land."

The Census of 1911.

6 Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the 1911 Census lay in the fact that for the first time the whole of the Province which comprises an area of 131,638 square miles was brought under the Census operation. In this area 831,000 souls were enumerated. The desirability of extending the Standard Schedule and the method of synchronous system to the indigenous population of the districts was carefully considered but it was finally decided that local conditions did not permit of any further extension. The synchronous Census was accordingly—in 1911—confined to Municipalities, Cantonments, Railway limits and other settlements of alien which resulted in the enumeration of 63,007 persons or 7.6 per cent. of the total population. These operations were conducted on conventional lines and I call for no comment.

The Tribal Schedule.

"The non-synchronous enumeration of the indigenous population however, i.e., the tribesmen called for special treatment. In the Districts it was done by

village accountants assisted—where available—by village schoolmasters and levy clerks. Elsewhere, where no permanent staff was available, special men were engaged to carry it out, care being taken that such individuals should be *persona grata* to the tribes amongst whom they had to work. The chief feature, however, of the tribal enumeration lay in the special Tribal Schedule drawn up by Mr. Bray with the object of extracting as much useful information as possible from the tribesman, while at the same time avoiding any wounding of his very vulnerable susceptibilities—especially with regard to his womankind. This schedule was finally approved by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela, the leading chiefs, the District Officers of the Province, the Local Government and the Census Commissioner. It aimed at treating the joint family as the unit of enumeration, and not the individual. As Mr. Bray pointed out such a schedule is peculiarly well adapted to tribal life in Baluchistan, where individualism is at a discount and where all the members of a household, father, mother, sons and daughters live under the same roof and work together for the support of the whole family. An examination of this schedule (§ 8) will reveal certain obvious differences between it and the Standard form. Thus in the Tribal Schedule there are no columns corresponding to the following in the Standard one: 6—Civil Condition, 7—Age, 11—Means of subsistence of dependants, 12—District of birth, 14—Literacy, 16—Infirmities. With regard to 6, any queries on the subject of ‘married, unmarried or widowed’ as bordering on impertinent curiosity into the tribesman’s family life were out of the question. The subject of Age again is so interwoven with that of Civil Condition that the most that could be done in this direction was to have two classes only, adults and non-adults. As for Dependants once particulars about the head of a tribal household were known, a very shrewd guess could be made at the corresponding particulars of his household. Statistics of Birth-place amongst the nomads of Baluchistan have little value. For migration purposes they are unsatisfactory because uncertain, and as the aliens and the indigenous population live to all intents and purposes in different communities they can be sifted one from the other without extraneous assistance. In addition the birth-place of all aliens and of Hindus and others who—on the ground of race—might or might not be natives of Baluchistan, was recorded as a guide for tracing the main streams of immigration to their source. Education had made so little head-way amongst the tribesmen that as far as Literacy and knowledge of English went, it seemed safer to ascertain such particulars on a village basis, as otherwise the enumerators finding the columns blank for household after household, might have left them blank throughout as a matter of course. Figures for Infirmities were collected in the same way, in supplementary schedules. Thus all the information required by the Standard Schedule was in one way or another provided by the Tribal Census with the two unavoidable—but important—exceptions of Civil Condition and Age, and these two omissions could only be filled up by approximation based on a knowledge of tribal manners and customs and whatever could be gleaned from the figures of adults and non-adults. But while in some respects the Tribal Schedule fell short of—in others it went beyond—the Standard one, the most important of these was the elaborate classification of the races into tribes, clans, sections and sub-sections. The collection of these details, and their tabulation, necessitated a considerable amount of labour, but the results which were finally embodied by Mr. Bray in his “Analysis of the Principal Tribes of Baluchistan,” published in 1913, have more than justified the extra labour and expense involved as the statistics thus collected for the first time in a convenient form have proved very valuable to the Local Administration.

I have dealt with this schedule at some length first, as being a ‘home-made’ article peculiar to Baluchistan, and second, because it formed the basis of the present Census. The total population enumerated by it in 1911 was 771,696 against 704,789 in 1921.

8 In the present Census, as in that of 1911, the whole of the provincial area of 134,638 square miles was covered, 799,625 souls in all being enumerated. The considerations which led to the adoption of a dual system of enumeration in the Province in 1911 again influenced an adherence to the same system in 1921, and no changes were considered to be either feasible or desirable. It was accordingly decided by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the Census Commissioner, that for the purposes of enumeration the Province should be divided

into (a) Synchronous and (b) Non synchronous areas. The same procedure was adopted as before, i.e., the Standard Schedule was applied to the former—which comprised the same areas as in 1911 with the addition of the Coal and Chrome mines Coolies on roads and Transport workers on the Harnai Loralai Fort Sandeman line while Mr Bray's Tribal Schedule was used for the latter which were identical with those dealt with in his time. The preliminary Census record was prepared in January/February 1921 and finally checked on the Census night, viz., 18th March 1921. The arrangements for the Census of the Military areas were placed under the Military Officers concerned, advised and assisted by Civil Officers. The Census of the Railway lines was placed under the control of the District Traffic Superintendent W.R. Quetta and the Superintendent of Works, Nushki Extension Railway who worked in co-operation with the Census Superintendent. The Non synchronous Census began on 1st June 1920 and was completed in the greater part of the country by the end of September and in the remaining areas by 13th February 1921. The same class of enumerators were used in the districts as before, i.e. village accountants schoolmasters, levy clerks, etc., supervised by District Officials as far as their other duties permitted. In the States, owing to the extension and improvement in the local administration, special enumerators were unnecessary the State Officials, Muharrirs, Mustaufis, Thanadars, etc., doing all that was needful under the direction of Supervisors—one for each State division, Barawan Jhalawan etc., etc. With regard to the Tribal Schedule a specimen of which is given below the working of this form and the points in which it differs from the standard one have already been fully discussed (§ 7) and no further comment is needed except perhaps to add that under the heading of Religion the sect was also entered e.g., Muhammadan Sunni Muhammadan Shiah etc. The information not directly contained in this Schedule was—as before—collected separately.

Specimen of Tribal Schedule

Serial No.	Name of enumerator	Name of Locality or Village.	Name of Tribe.	Caste.	Religion.	Occupation.	Land.	SEX & OF THE HOUSE.				Remarks.	
								Males.		Females.			
								Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		

Annex to the
Form.

9. Reference has already been made to the harmonious working of the Tribal Census in the Province. The Census of 1911 was—save for a few minor and unimportant incidents—carried through with remarkable smoothness. As Mr Bray wrote in the Introduction to his Report—“The good humour with which the Tribesmen entered into the census was not the least pleasing feature of our work.” The same good reception was given to the present operations, and there are no incidents to record. Nevertheless amongst the more backward of the tribesmen generally such prejudices as exist against a Census do not seem to have diminished—contrary to what one might expect—with the passing of years or the greater familiarity which repetition brings about. One must remember that a prejudice amongst primitive races against a numbering of the people is very widespread and at least as ancient as the Old Testament. The account there given for instance of King David's census and its dire results in the shape of a three days pestilence bears witness to this ingrained superstition. Thus it was no matter for surprise that some of the old tribal “die-hards” indulged in a little grumbling, at our Census. An old villager grumpy for instance would say to the enumerator—“May God save us from this sort of counting. If the flocks and herds even were numbered in this fashion they would be smitten with sickness. How then can man escape? Or the worst inhabitant would mumble forth the dire results of a Census—“The census of men (man-counting) of 1901 brought with it the famine and cholera of 1910.” (A somewhat belated judgment this.) “While that of 1911 was the cause of the Great War and the famine of 1920 and the present scarcity and high cost of living. A Maha would now and then couplet parable—“Th Almighty knows the number of the creatures and their abode. All this numbering of the people is meddling with the work of God, and can come to no good. One

village gaffer stoutly declared that "He was a man for facts, he was Suppose he weighed his grain over two or three times when it was brought to his house from the threshing floor, why it would bring him bad luck of course, and all the good would go out of the grain Well then—how could a man escape the consequences of being counted over several times in his lifetime? That's what he wanted to know It was as plain as a pike-staff that there was nothing like an '*adam-shumari*' for shortening one's life" A very generally held opinion—as in 1911—was that the Census portended a mobilization for war, or new taxes, or both These instances are given not to indicate general opposition to the Census—which, as already stated, did not exist—but merely as throwing some interesting sidelights on tribal points of view

10 In 1884 the Government of India issued instructions regarding the compilation of Agricultural Statistics, including live-stock, and revised them in 1891 but these instructions were not communicated to this province which was then at its infancy Efforts were, however, from time to time made by officers to collect cattle statistics The first attempt in this direction was made in 1881-82 when Dr O T Duke, then Political Agent of the Harnai and Thal Chotiali Agency, had a rough Census taken of the population, cattle and arms in the Duka district In 1890-91, when the first Census was taken in parts of the Province, cattle statistics were collected in the Sibi, Shahrig and Duka tahsils and the Mari and Bugta tribal areas In the course of the settlement of some of the tahsils, it has been the practice to collect statistics for agricultural stock but the figures were confined to permanent villages and inhabitants, while nomads who own larger number of cattle, etc, have been excluded During the Census of 1910-11 a rough enumeration was made of the number of cattle, etc, in existence in Baluchistan and the results were embodied in table I of Volume B (revised) of the District Gazetteers

The question of the improvement of cattle statistics was raised by the Central Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture in 1914, and after making a reference to the various Local Governments, the Government of India decided in March 1916, that, in order, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the International Institute of Agriculture and to secure uniformity in regard to the time of year at which the Census is held, a Census of Cattle should be taken throughout British India at the end of 1919 or the beginning of 1920 and repeated at intervals of five years thereafter But considering the special circumstances of the Province, the Government of India approved that a systematic enumeration of live-stock should be carried out in it at the time of the next Census of the population

Instructions were accordingly issued in May 1920 for the enumeration of live-stock In Tribal areas the work was done at the same time as the Census of the population between the months of June and December 1920, while in the Regular areas it was carried out along with the preliminary enumeration of the population, in January and February 1921 This was the first time that a Census of the live-stock of the settled inhabitants and nomads of the Province including the States was taken The results are briefly given in Chapter XII of this Report

11 The special factor of our Census—the Tribal Schedule—has already been referred to in some detail (§ 7) and there is little more to say with regard to our general arrangements (full details are given in the Administrative Volume) In the regular Census the house numbering was commenced on 1st January 1921 and completed by the end of that month The preliminary enumeration was taken in hand at the beginning, and finished, by the 28th February 1921 except in Sibi and Quetta where—for special reasons—extension to the 10th of March was allowed The more important centres were visited by the Census Superintendent himself in order to explain the conduct of operations to Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, etc The final Census was taken on the 18th March 1921 Enumeration commenced at 7 P M arrangements being made for Supervisors and responsible officials from the Census Office to visit as many enumerators as possible and exercise general supervision over their work The Tribal Census figures were received in the Head Office by the end of February 1921, and sent to the various District Officers concerned with the request that these should be incorporated with their Synchrous totals, and sent to us in due course We received these totals by the 24th—and telegraphed them to the Census Commissioner on the 26th March, making a provisional total for Baluchistan of 800,678 The final total was 799,625

The slip system was carried out on more or less conventional lines Owing to the paucity of the staff in Tahsils and Niabats (Tahsils in Native States)

Census of Cattle
(\$145)

General arrangement for the Census Enumeration

Tabulation of the Results

Mr H L Thorne, Acting District Traffic Superintendent, Mr Jordan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent and Mr E G Rodwell, Superintendent, Nushki Extension Railway Rai Sahib Diwan Hot Chand, City Magistrate, Quetta, was kind enough to make arrangements for Census Operations in Quetta town. As for the Report, I cannot help quoting the Head Master of a famous Public School who—on being asked what his methods of administration were—blandly replied “Oh, I just sit about and smoke cigars.” I have received so much assistance from others in writing my Report that I have a feeling that in some sort at least I may have followed in this great man’s footsteps. I have already indicated the assistance which Mr Jamnat Rai has given me. Besides the two appendices which he has written himself, there is not a single chapter in the Report for which I have not had the benefit of his wide and ripe experience of the Province. Mr J R Cornah, B A, I E S, Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan, has been kind enough to come forward with an appendix which has been attached to the chapter on Literacy. To Khan Sahib Mirza Sher Mohammad Khan, Munsiff of Quetta, I am indebted for expert information on all matters connected with Brahmans. In conclusion turning to my staff, L Himmat Rai, Deputy Census Superintendent, and L Ishwar Das Seth, my Head Clerk, have not only carried out their Tabulation, Statistical and Accounts work very satisfactorily, and been indefatigable in supplying me figures for my somewhat elaborate marginal statements, but have also given me material assistance in dealing with the knotty problems involved in analysing these figures.

T C FOWLE

QUETTA,

August 30th, 1922

Double-counting.

18. The Non-synchronous Census, however cannot unfortunately be dismissed so briefly. Frontier provinces all the world over present special difficulties to Census officials and Baluchistan is no exception. The chief danger of a Non-synchronous Census is obviously double-counting and this is a danger to which enumeration in Baluchistan—essentially a nomadic country—is peculiarly exposed. Not only is there continual internal movement—from pasture ground to pasture ground, from district to district—but an equally considerable external migration from, and to the foreign regions which lie beyond the provincial frontiers. Under these circumstances it is obvious that it was quite impossible to avoid some double-counting which would take two forms—the double-counting of inhabitants of internal divisions in the Province *vis à vis* each other and that of the Province as a whole *vis à vis* the neighbouring foreign areas.

With regard to former in addition to various precautions taken, which need not be detailed here, there were certain important factors on our side. The Tribal Census, though non-synchronous in the technical sense, was synchronous to this extent that it was begun, continued and finished more or less simultaneously in nearly all the areas to which it applied. Further it was commenced in June *i.e.* between the two great harvests of the year the Rabi and the Kharif when the majority of the rural population—whether pastoral or agricultural—are at rest and was largely completed by the end of the Summer before the great Winter migrations set in. Moreover the fact that the family and not the individual formed the basis of the Tribal Census naturally tended to reduce the chances of double-counting. The enumerators also started with the inestimable advantage of a thorough knowledge of the tribes amongst whom they had to work and their returns, owing to the comparatively small number of units (*i.e.* families) enumerated, could be scrutinized in detail. Taking it as a whole therefore there would seem to have been but little double-counting in the Tribal Census itself. Some individuals doubtless were counted both under the Tribal and also under the Regular Census, but as the aliens and the indigenous population do not mix to any appreciable extent—(some of the latter may be found in Regular Areas in Government service as Levies, police and sepoy)—any exaggeration of figures on this account can only have been very small.

Double-counting owing to migration.

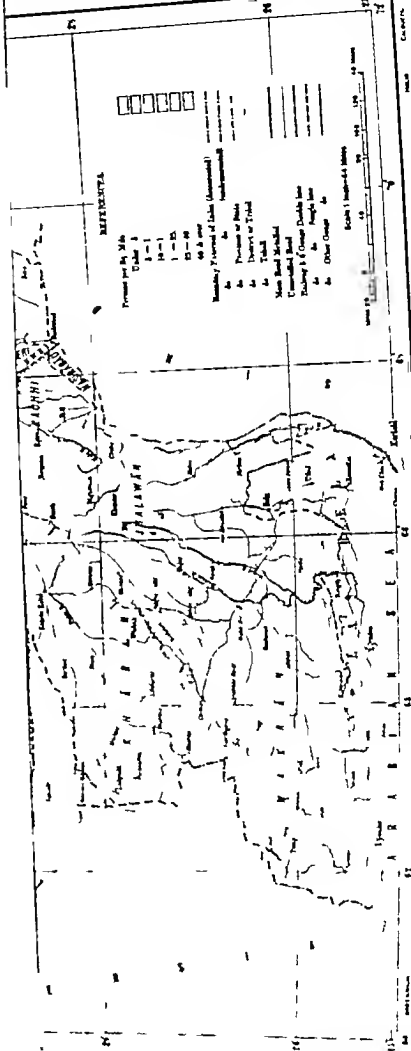
19. But if double-counting within the Tribal Census was insignificant the same can hardly be said of errors which may have occurred on account of provincial migration. The chief migratory area for Baluchistan is Sind whither in Winter march large numbers of Brahui families to drift back in the Spring. The individual tribesmen who had left their homes for work or trade and were not expected back during the Census year (*i.e.*, 18th March 1921) were not included in our figures the presumption being that they would be dealt with in the province to which they had migrated. But it was of course quite impossible to say for certain whether the above Brahui families would be back in Baluchistan before we closed our operations, and it is possible that not a small number of such were counted twice—first in our Tribal Census which aimed at giving the *de jure* or resident inhabitants and then in the Regular enumeration of Sind which of course numbered the *de facto* population. On the other hand, there has been a regular tendency of recent years for Brahuīs to settle permanently in Sind—though it is difficult to distinguish between the Brahuīs resident in that area and his migratory brother. Such individuals would not of course be enumerated in Baluchistan and their total would reduce the number of individuals counted twice over.

Opinions.

20. If there were sins of commission in our Census—such as double-counting—we must also find guilty to those of omission. In a wild mountainous area interspersed with forests such as so much of Baluchistan is, inhabited by a nomadic population ceases to be the place who pitch their tents here to-day and to-morrow identically away for pastures new who live some where in the most waterless wastes and on the most inhospitable hillsides and such circumstances some omissions were inevitable. Such omissions were however few than might be expected owing to facts already touched on—a special Tribal Schedule suitable to local conditions, the gaming of the good will and co-operation of tribal chiefs and in the absence of the employment of the State employees—all local experts. In the district where a trained revenue staff was available for the Census work and where the people lead a more settled life the omissions must have been very small. In the States the percentage was higher but again

weather-
proofing the
floor.

● **Spinal Cord Injury**



probably lower than at the last Census, the standard of the efficiency of the State officials having considerably risen in the last decade. Moreover the work in two divisions of Kalat—Jhalawan and Makran—was carried out under the immediate supervision of two educated young Sardars of considerable local influence.

But considering the long international frontier of Baluchistan, what—it may be asked—about the omissions caused by emigrations to Afghanistan and Persia where there is no “numbering of the people” and whence no returns, therefore, are received? Such emigrations can be dismissed at once as infinitesimal. On the contrary it is from these countries that we receive large immigrations—such as the Pawindahs (§ 58)—which help to swell our figures not a little.

Area, Population and Density

21 Figures in themselves are singularly unimpressive and the mere fact that the area of Baluchistan is 134,638 square miles and its population 799,625 convey

Population of
Baluchistan.

	Area	Population	Density
Baluchistan	134,638	799,625	5.9
Districts	54,228	420,648	7.8
States	80,410	378,977	4.7

—I must confess—remarkably little to me. Perhaps a few comparisons may imbue these bald and unconvincing figures with some real significance. Baluchistan then is distinctly larger than the United Kingdom but its total population is

only that of Liverpool. The density of population per square mile in the United Kingdom is about 375, that of Baluchistan is 5.9. Belgium is only about one-twelfth the size of Baluchistan but has a population nearly nine times as large. To turn eastward and bring the comparisons nearer home, even Persia—generally considered a sparsely populated country—beats Baluchistan easily when it comes to population figures, its density working out at about 16, while that of Afghanistan is estimated at 26. When compared in density with other Indian provinces, Baluchistan is at the bottom of the whole list, the next above being the Kashmir State with 39. The neighbouring North-West Frontier Province has an area of only 38,919 square miles with a population of 4,996,476, giving a density of about 130. The Punjab (136,905 square miles) almost identical in size with Baluchistan has a population of over 25 millions with a density of 183. Bombay with an area of 186,994 square miles has a population of nearly 27 millions and a density of 143.

22 A full description of the physical features of the divisions is given in the 1911 report, and only the more salient characteristics of each district need be touched on here.

Districts
Quetta Pishin

Ethnologically the Quetta-Pishin

District is distinctly Pathan, though it merges into the Brahui country to the south, and by reason of containing the Quetta cantonment and town has more aliens than the rest of Baluchistan put together. It is easily first both in population and density of all the Baluchistan districts, which position it principally owes of course to the presence of a large military garrison, and the flourishing town of Quetta, the capital of the Province. Fertile soil in the valleys, a snow-fall on the surrounding hills which feeds the *Larez* (§ 31), a fair rainfall (12.54 inches in Chaman and 8.96 in Pishin), special facilities for irrigation (such as the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir), excellent communications by road and rail, and in Quetta a large market for surplus products, all combine to give the District its leading position. Of the tahsils—Quetta is easily

Quetta Pishin	137,082
Indigenous	82,206
Pathan	60,147
Brahui	8,302
Sayyid	9,536
Others	4,222
Semi indigenous	6,096
Aliens	48,780

	Area	Density
Quetta Pishin	5,220	26.3
Quetta	548	124.5
Pishin	3,052	16.4
Chaman	1,206	14.6
Shorarud	414	3.1

first and for obvious reasons. Pishin comes next—thanks principally to the Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Reservoir. In Chaman there is little cultivation—the population being almost entirely pastoral. Shorarud brings up the rear—mainly owing to the backwardness of its population and the poorness of its soil.

Loralai.

23. Lake Quetta Fishan, Loralai is Pathan in population even the Khetran

Loralai		52,473
Lakhran		29,372
Pathan	48,438	
Khetran	12,803	
Others	8,811	
From Lakhran		2,161
Others		4,969

of note that Barkhan which has got

	Area.	Density
Loralai	7,223	11.8
Port	1,471	10.4
Duki	1,683	9.4
Barkhan	1,209	13.0
Musakhel	1,181	10.0
Panja	676	13.2

in this tahsil and the tribesmen are rich in flocks and herds. Port, Sanjam and parts of Duki are fairly well irrigated, but Musakhel is badly off in this respect.

Zhob.

Zhob		58,804
Lakhran		29,372
Pathan	47,217	
Others	963	
From Lakhran		2,161
Others		7,941

	Area.	Density
Zhob	16,313	8.3
Port Lakhran	8,648	4.9
Killa Baidi	2,399	9.9
Musakhel	1,439	9.0

Baluch.

25 The Bolan Pass and Nushki

Bolan		2,879
Lakhran		2,803
Pathan	619	
Khetran	421	
Others	4-5	
From Lakhran		1,62
Others		1,294

the Muskhel valley and also as much

	Area.	Density
Bolan	3.3	19.2

Chagai.

26. The importance of Chagai lies chiefly in the fact that through it runs

Chagai		11,213
Lakhran		11,213
Pathan	8,364	
Khetran	8,803	
Others	2,12	
From Lakhran		611
Others		2,718

the population is to day it was all but

	Area.	Density
Chagai	19,872	1.4
Nushki	2,341	2
Chagai	7,807	1.4
Western Frontier	9,4-8	0.1

Silt.

27 Administratively Silt consists

Silt District proper		52,473
Lakhran		29,372
Pathan	29	
Khetran	17.4	
Others	4,378	
From	1,378	
From Lakhran	21	
Others		1,095
		291

of two areas—Silt district proper and the Mar Nagti Tribal country these two areas can conveniently be considered separately. The historical feature of Silt proper is the heterogeneous character of its population—all the four chief people of Baluchistan being well represented. It is in its though varied higher than any other district in the Province except that

of Quetta-Pishin Nasirabad is unique in Baluchistan in that one sixth of its area is irrigated from the Indus canals. There is a great variety in the rainfall ranging from 11 0 inches in the high lands to 4 0 inches in the plains

	Area	Density
Sibi District proper	3,925	21 0
Sibi	1,169	21 4
Nasirabad	827	38 3
Shahrig	1,567	11 8
Kohlu	362	19 8

28 For the most part this area is composed of barren hills, with good pasture—Mari Bugti Country

Mari Bugti Country	37,024
Mari country	13 566
Bugti country	23 458

age here and there, and a few patches of cultivation in the valleys. The inhabitants are almost entirely nomadic. Rainfall is scanty and precarious and seldom—the tribesmen emigrate in large numbers to Sind and the Punjab

	Area	Density
Mari Bugti Country	7,268	5 1
Mari country	3,392	4 0
Bugti country	3,876	6 1

when droughts occur—which is not

29 The Kalat State takes up more than one half of the whole area of the States Kalat

Kalat	328,281
Indigenous	326,881
Brahui	130,437
Baloch	83 322
Dehwar	5,042
Jatt	45 937
Others	57,143
Semi indigenous	483
Aliens	917

Province and provides more than forty percent of its population. It is the home of the Brahuys who are by far the most numerous race within its boundaries. In some areas nevertheless the Baloch are in the majority and in others the Jatt. The density is very unevenly distributed varying from 18 in the

Kachhi to 1 in Kharan. In olden days the State—constituting the Brahui confederacy—was divided into two divisions—the up country one of Sarawan and

the down country one of Jhalawan, Kachhi being divided between the two. Sarawan therefore with its present area of 5,230 square miles retains only a portion of its former magnitude, but with the exception of the Kachhi plain and the Dombki-Kaheri country it is the most prosperous and

	Area	Density
Kalat	73,378	4 5
Sarawan	5,230	10 4
Jhalawan	20,795	3 8
Kachhi	4,000	18 5
Dombki Kaheri	1,350	14 4
Makran	23 269	3 1
Kharan	18,565	1 5

thickly populated portion of the State. Rainfall is scanty but there is a good deal of permanent cultivation by means of *karez* (§ 31), springs and streams. The soil is fertile and the wheat, tobacco and orchards of Sarawan are justly famous throughout the Province. Brahuys predominate but many of these are pastoralists and much of the agricultural wealth of the country is due to the hard working Dehwar. Though Jhalawan is naturally far less fertile than Sarawan it is probable that some at least of its poverty and backwardness as compared with the prosperity of the more northern area is due to the fact that in it the thrifty Dehwar element is absent. The Jhalawan certainly fail to make the most of their country. This is due not only to laziness and ignorance but also owing to the way of life of the inhabitants who are—for the most part—pastoralists, and who—like all nomads—have an ingrained dislike for the hard and monotonous work inseparable from agriculture. Turning to the Kachhi we have a striking contrast. The barren mountains are left behind, and we enter a large alluvial plain rarely rising above 500 feet at its highest level. Nowhere in Baluchistan is the rainfall so scanty, yet the Kachhi plain is the most fertile area in the whole of the Province, another instance, like Barkhan, of the prosperity normally brought about by flood irrigation. The Jatt inhabitants of the Kachhi are of settled habits. Even if in the plain itself the rainfall fails, the result need not be so disastrous as long as there is sufficient rain in the up-lands to bring down the floods in the streams on which the low land crop depends—the Nari, Bolan, Mula and Sukleji. The soil is extremely fertile and three crops a year is the rule, of which the Autumn harvest—consisting of *Jouar*—is the most important. In good years in addition to crops there is also excellent grazing not only for the live-stock of the country itself—which is famous for its breed of horses and cattle—but also for the camels, sheep and goats which are brought down in thousands by the Brahui in the Winter season from the up-lands. In a really bad year when rain fails both in the Kachhi and in the up-lands, a wholesale emigration takes place to Sind. Though the Brahuys are—generally speaking—the land-lords of this fertile area, few live there the whole year,

as mountaineers the scorching heat of the summer is not to their liking. Amongst the permanent inhabitants the most important are the Magasi and Rind Baloch whilst the most numerous are the Jatt found everywhere as cultivators. The Dombki-Kaheri Country is an integral part of Kalat but at the time of last Census was for administrative reasons under Sibi. About a year or so ago it was, however, rejoined to Kalat. It is a fertile region physically a part of the Kachhi plain and like the latter dependent for its water on mountain streams—especially the Lahri and the Chhattar. The chief inhabitants are the Dombki Baloch the kaheri who now call themselves Sayyids—and the ubiquitous Jatt. As for Makran—the old Arab chroniclers described it as a vast country mostly barren, and its physical characteristics have not altered with the passage of time, though it has undoubtedly prospered as far as its disabilities allow—under the administration of Kalat State. Along the sea coast live a few fisher folk. Inland—especially at Janjgur and Kech—the chief means of livelihood is the date harvest which provides food for men and beast for the greater part of the year. Most of the other cultivation is dry crop and precarious at that owing to the scanty and capricious rainfall. The population is divided into three strata first the *Hakims* or leading families—the Gichki and Nausherwani and the Mirwani and Buzojav Brahuis then the ordinary Baloch middle class cultivators and lastly the *Hizamdar* or menials. Khairan shows an increase in population of 5 000 but this can—I think—be mainly attributed to underestimation in 1911 when owing to local conditions operations had to be carried out in a somewhat hurried and superficial manner the enumeration of the area in point of fact lasting only some six weeks. In the present Census the attitude of the inhabitants was friendly and the operations were spread over some five months thus enabling us to make an accurate enumeration of the division. Some good patches of cultivation are found near the hills, and along the Mashkel and Baddo rivers, but the centre is a dreary waste of sand known as the *Lut* or *Rustan*. Wheat is the staple crop of the country though rich date groves are found in Washuk and Mashkel. The dominant race is the Nausherwani which supply the ruling chief then come other Baloch Tribes and then the menials.

Las Bela.

30 Las Bela has several rivers and mountain streams whose floods are used for irrigation, but unfortunately nearly all such water-courses are dry for a greater part of the year. A few areas are moderately fertile, such as the well cultivated Welpat Ninbat but the rainfall is scanty seldom exceeding 7 inches, and the country suffers frequently from drought, when the poorer classes migrate wholesale over into Sind.

31 The causes—Historical Physical and Economical—for the sparsity of the population of the Province were fully dealt with in the last Report and need not be detailed again. Some of them can, however be touched upon here. The main cause of the small population of Baluchistan is that which produces the same effect nearly all over the world—*i.e.*, lack of water. The normal average rainfall for Baluchistan is only 8.1 and in some of its districts is much lower. The agricultural prosperity of a country, however, and Baluchistan is essentially an agricultural where it is not a nomadic area, need not by any means depend only on rainfall. Such countries as Egypt and Mesopotamia, and such Indian provinces as the Punjab for example if they depended on rainfall only would be considerably less prosperous than they are but of course they do not. They have large rivers from which they can draw the means for their fertility. Baluchistan unfortunately has speaking generally neither rainfall nor rivers—rivers that is to say in the ordinary sense of the word holding perennial water which can be tapped for irrigation. Rivers there are indeed—on the map but they resemble the Arabian Bed's running torrent in the Spring or at other seasons after rain for short period but for the most part of the year with scarce a trickle in their courses. Baluchistan then having but a scant rainfall and—practically speaking—no rivers, how do its inhabitants

	Rainfall.
Baluchistan	8.1
North West Frontier Province	50.7
Punjab	21.0

to draw it is a better economic and general for north population there is a—however much less—than the rest.

to draw it is a better economic and general for north population there is a—however much less—than the rest.

obtain sufficient water for their crops? By a method which I believe is used nowhere else in India though it is common in other parts of the Middle East (Persia for example), *i.e.*, *karez*. These underground channels, real feats of engineering, tap the sub-surface water at the basis of the hills, and by an ingenious system of levelling bring the water to the surface in the valleys—sometimes many miles distant—at the exact spot where it is wanted for irrigation †

32 Things being as they are, the main factors in the distribution of density Distribution of density are first the rainfall, and then snow, for these affect not only the unirrigated crops (and where cultivation is most, there population is thickest), but also the crops irrigated by *karez* which get their supply eventually from the rain and snow which falls in the hills. A glance at Subsidiary Table I will show the relation between rainfall and density

33 The question as to whether Baluchistan did in the past—or can in the future—support a larger population, opens up an interesting vista of speculations Retrospect and forecast. Unfortunately these speculations must remain mainly of a most speculative character. Our information about the Province previous to our occupation of it is far too vague, and such records as exist are far too scanty, to hazard even the rashest guess at a conclusion. Various remains exist, known locally as *Gabr-bands*, which seem to have been made with the object of holding up the mountain torrents for purposes of agriculture. They certainly indicate the presence at some far off time of an energetic people of a higher civilization than the present nomadic tribesmen. It is fairly certain too that—as in Persia—gradual desiccation has been at work. On this theory therefore it is possible that the country used to be more fertile than it is now. With regard to the future we are still faced with desiccation which will presumably continue to play its part. The drop in population between the last Census and this throws of course no light on this particular problem. The drop was due to special causes and in any case no deductions can be drawn from so short a period as a decade with regard to a problem whose only true solution lies perhaps in the passing of centuries. On the economical side it may be noted that in normal times considerable quantities of grain are exported to foreign areas from certain Baluchistan Districts to be exchanged to a certain extent for the luxuries—not the necessities—of life. Against this must be put the fact that the alien population—especially in Quetta†—cannot apparently subsist without the importation of the large supplies of food-stuff. The available supply of water too seems only just sufficient for agricultural needs but may be increased by the building of dams, the sinking of artesian wells and the extension of *karez* system.

Such are a few of the factors in this interesting problem, but where so much is a matter of theory rather than of fact I am afraid I must leave any attempt at its solution to some future Census Officer with a greater store of collected knowledge and experience at his disposal.

Variations at Previous Censuses

34 From what has already been remarked with regard to the 1891 Census Census 1901-1911 (§4), it will doubtless be gathered that it cannot be used for any purpose of useful comparison with the enumeration that followed. This was Mr Bray's view in 1911, when he decided in his chapter on variation to ignore it and to start with 1901. But even at this stage we are faced with considerable difficulty. One can only compare like with like and if the Census of 1901 was a great advance on that of the decade before, that of 1911 was also a considerable advance on its predecessor, in the area covered, the proportion of the population enumerated, and the methods employed. Considerably more than half the population of the second Census was estimated and not enumerated, and subsequent experience proves that this estimation was in many cases much too high—as indeed a glance at the marginal statement goes to show, the 1901 population being more than 0.9 of that in 1911 though the former left uncovered 0.4 of the area dealt with by the latter. To quote Mr Bray and take a case in point—

	Area square miles	Population		
		Total	Estimated	Enumerated
1891	20 568	171,752	142 473	29 279
1901	82,950	810 746	469,728	351,018
1911	134,638	834 703		334 703

“How gradually and grudgingly we have come to realize the extraordinary dearth of the inhabitants in many parts of this vast province may be traced in the successive attempts that

† A full and interesting account of the construction of *karez* is given in the Chapter of the Quetta District tract by Mr R. D. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India.

‡ The alien cantonment of Quetta of course stands by itself.

were made to gauge the population of the three tracts omitted from the operations of the last Census. Working on the analogy of Chagai, my predecessor assessed the population of Western Fajirani at over 9 000 souls—a couple of years later he found cause to cut down his estimate to 6 000—the writer of the District Gazetteer did not commit himself to as many hundreds. More interesting still is the case of Kharan and Makran. On the basis of density in the Marri-Budri country my predecessor assessed the population at 229 030, as soon as he was able to have a rough estimate made on the spot the figures went down with a bang to 97,000 and he thought the drop—the total is some 2 000 in excess of the figures for the present Census.”

Variation,
District.

30. Under these circumstances any detailed analysis of the 1901 figures in comparison with those of 1911 is out of the question. All that can be done is to draw some very general conclusion.

In the marginal statement the indigenous population stands for the tribesmen

Variation 1901-1911		
	Actual	Percentage
Districts	+21,796	+8.3
Indigenous	1,091	+8.4
Semi-indigenous	9,877	58.6
All others	+13,818	+31.2

and their satellites—the Lori and Dehwar and the Domocelled Hindus—the aliens for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and Orientals from territories outside the Province and the semi-indigenous for certain elements who stand between the two—such as Ghilzai

Pathans from Afghanistan (§ 58) and the Buridar Baloch from the Punjab. The enormous increase in the semi-indigenous elements is the first item to attract attention. It is probable however that this increase—which affected chiefly the districts of Loralai, Zhob and Quetta Pishun—was more apparent than real and can be largely attributed, though how far one cannot say, to better enumeration particularly amongst the Ghilzai, as well as to the presence of a considerable number of camelmen, cartmen, etc., employed in military and civil transport and labour. On the other hand the increase in the aliens was apparently genuine enough and chiefly occurred—as might be expected—in the Quetta Pishun District. The figures for the indigenous population would seem to indicate a normal and modest rise.

Variation,
States.

31. In the States the population is almost entirely indigenous though the same three-fold classification is kept for convenience sake. The 1901 Census for the States was based almost entirely on estimation, the figures in question

Variation 1901-1911.		
	Actual	Percentage
States	+8,309	+1.9
Indigenous	+10,051	+7.3
Semi-indigenous	9.1	+10.1
Aliens	+1,209	+9.6

being largely obtained from the tribal chiefs. This method explains two important variations—first the enormous nominal increase of the semi-indigenous (as in the Districts) and second the apparent

serious decrease in the total population of the States as a whole—all the more remarkable as half the State area was omitted from the previous Census. For it was only human nature—especially tribal human nature—that the chief should give their tribes every benefit of the doubt (and that they were genuinely doubtful no one with any experience of the tribesman's numerical vagueness will deny) and should exaggerate as much as possible the number of their followers. There would not be the same temptation to inflate the number of the semi-indigenous elements from which the tribal chief would gain no honour or glory—in fact the tendency would be the other way, i.e. to claim such elements as his own in order to swell the aggregate of his clan. Moreover the more distant and unknown the tribe the greater the scope for the imagination of the chief and it was to just these out-of-the-way areas that in the Census of 1901 estimation and not enumeration was applied.

General Variation.

32. The more clear the nature of the problem is realized the more hopeless it appears to attempt to measure the increase or decrease that has occurred in the population of Baluchistan during the last ten years.

The difficulty Mr Bray sums up the situation a decade ago and after a further fifteen years I am unable to throw any further light on the subject. The marginal statement represented in Mr Bray's opinion a very rough estimation of the possible variation in the decade 1901-11 assuming that the totals of the former Census were left to cover not only those it professed to cover but those that it did not. The general conclusion appears to be that the alien had rapidly

Variation.		
	Actual	Percentage
Estimated	11,371	3.9
Indigenous	1,091	8.4
Semi-indigenous	9,877	58.6
Aliens	1,209	9.6

increased, that the semi-indigenous elements had also largely increased but that a considerable portion of this increase was due to a better enumeration, and that the indigenous tribesmen were barely holding their own

Conditions of the decade 1911-1921

38 The general conditions of the decade are epitomized as far as possible in the marginal statement. On the whole the year 1911-12 was a prosperous one, more especially in the Districts—with the exception of Sibi and Loralai where there was a failure of Autumn crops. In the States conditions were good in Sarawan and Makran, fair in Jhalawan and bad in the Kaachhi and Las Bela. In the following year material conditions were generally satisfactory except in the Nasirabad tahsil of the Sibi district, which is dependent on the Indus canals, and where

Conditions of the decade

Serial No	Year	PRICE OF FOODSTUFF WHEAT (IN RUPEES)		Area harvested of all crops (acres)
		Quetta per maund	Districts per maund	
1	1911 12	4 0 0	3 10 2	
2	1912 13	4 3 10	3 13 8	260,088
3	1913 14	4 2 1	4 2 6	278,410
4	1914 15	4 7 1	3 14 0	288,327
5	1915 16	4 11 10	4 10 1	260,908
6	1916 17	4 11 10	4 6 7	249,305
7	1917 18	5 8 3	5 14 9	200,716
8	1918 19	5 13 1	5 0 7	159,480
9	1919 20	6 4 4	5 4 8	190,056

NOTE.—The figures under 'Area harvested' are for the settled tahsils only, which have an area of 10,364 square miles. Total area of unsettled tahsils amounts to 30,596 square miles.

scarcity was so severe that about one fifth of the population, or 7,000 souls, emigrated to Sind. The 1913-14 harvests were average and those of 1914-15 good, but in the latter year owing to the drain set up by Karachi consequent on the War, the prices of foodstuffs—especially wheat—ruled high. Generally speaking, crops—though fair—were damaged by excessive rain which caused rust. High winds and floods also caused damage. The material conditions for the year 1915-16 were unsatisfactory. Rainfall was below normal and grazing bad. rust and locusts caused considerable damage in many parts of the country. Foodstuff prices continued to rule high.

In 1916-17 prices of wool, ghee, wheat and straw were high, and flock owners, land owners and cultivators prospered in spite of the fact that flocks had been reduced by the previous year of drought and that clothing had risen in cost. Generally speaking, the indigenous population benefited, and the alien community of the towns suffered, from this state of affairs. The material conditions of 1917-18 were fair, but those of the next year decidedly adverse. A poor rainfall, bad grazing and indifferent crops brought about general and acute scarcity. There was in addition a severe Influenza epidemic resulting in a death roll of nearly 62,000 people. In 1919-20 the Afghan War and disturbances in the Province resulted in substantial curtailment of cultivation. Agricultural and pastoral conditions were slightly better than in the previous year but much scarcity still prevailed. Influenza was prevalent but only in a mild form causing not more than about 50 deaths. The harvest of 1920-21 was much below normal, and drought caused a serious scarcity of grazing. Famine conditions existed in many parts of the Province and severe scarcity everywhere, there was a serious outbreak of Cholera in various areas.

Variations, 1911-21

39 As has already been pointed out (§34) any detailed comparison between the two previous Censuses is impossible. When, however, we come to deal with the variations between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 we are on firmer ground. In the area covered and in the methods employed the two enumerations were

Decrease in the decade

Baluchistan population			
Year	Total	Actual variation	Percentage of variation
1911	834 703	-35 078	-4 2
1921	799 625		

identical. We can at any rate compare like with like. At the same time in one important particular we still have to work more or less in the dark. The movement of population is ultimately determined (a) by the difference between the

number born and the number who die, and (b) by the balance of migration. With regard to (b), there are—it is true—certain difficulties peculiar to Baluchistan but we can make shift to overcome them, partially at any rate. Close analysis of (a), however, is impossible by reason of the fact that in Baluchistan—practically

speaking—we have no vital statistics. Outside Quetta town there is no regular register of births and deaths. Any conclusions drawn, therefore, between the two Censuses, it must be borne in mind, suffer under these disabilities and can only be of an approximate nature. The first point to strike attention is that in the decade under review the population—far from rising—has actually decreased and the chief aim of this particular section of our Census will be to find adequate reasons for this decrease.

Central cause for
crisis,
influenza.

40 The variations between the two previous decades could largely be attributed to differences in the Censuses themselves—better enumeration, larger area covered etc. This comfortable explanation however cannot be offered in the present instance and more basic causes must be sought for. The chief cause undoubtedly would seem to be the severe Influenza epidemic which raged all

Deaths from Influenza 1918-19

	Number of deaths.	Percent- age of deaths to 1911 population.
Baluchistan	41,471	12
Thatta & Sindh	30,523	7
Malabar	30,919	14

over Baluchistan in the autumn of 1918, causing a total recorded death roll of 61,452. It is quite probable that the actual number exceeded this, as outside Quetta town there is no regular system for registration of vital statistics and tribal people—such as the indigenous population of Baluchistan is composed of—are averse

to reporting deaths in their families. The ravages of the epidemic were pretty evenly distributed over the Province, Districts and States suffering equally

Famine, influenza and
migration.

41 As has already been seen the first seven years of the decade notwithstanding the War were of average—if not superabundant—prosperity. In fact, the high prices of certain natural commodities—grain, wool etc. rather benefited than otherwise the indigenous population at the expense—it is true—of the aliens. The last three years of the decade however were distinctly bad ones culminating in the famine conditions of 1920 and 1921. Now the chief effect of famine in Baluchistan is to cause migration. The nomad proper is, of course, always on the move and famine means to him merely a longer migration than ordinary while a large proportion of the agriculturists being semi-nomads can migrate easily enough when compelled to. So when the lean years come it is not a case so much of "seeing it out" and incidentally perhaps, dying in the attempt—as is the case with the more settled people of other provinces—as of migrating over the provincial frontiers to pastures new thence to return when the good years come round again. A famine therefore has a temporary rather than a permanent effect on the population of the Province. But this is only speaking very generally and Baluchistan could not of course by any means, altogether escape the more permanent effects of famine. In addition to the deaths actually caused by severe scarcity owing to poor nutrition the public health suffered and there were serious outbreaks of cholera in the various parts of the Province. But for the energetic action taken by the Medical Department the loss of life from this cause would have been much more serious. The people themselves too co-operated with the Medical Authorities and were eager for inoculation—a satisfactory sign of progress amongst the local inhabitants.

Birth and Death
rate

42. A. Outside Quetta there is no regular registration of births and deaths it is impossible to put any of our general impressions to the absolute test of real vital statistics. The Census machinery of 1911 however was used to ascertain

% share of families examined in		One to per 100 Birth	
1911	1921	1911	1921
441	2,12	17	15
		18	16

from 6,611 fathers of the indigenous population in all parts of the country the number of children that had actually been born and the number still alive.

Similarly again in the present Census somewhat more of a rate figure were collected (see Subsidiary Table A) by which the vital statistics of 250 families were examined. The result in brief was that out of 692 births there were 1,000 survival and 7691 deaths which gives a general survey that 1/3rd of the population is very much the same as in 1911 when Mr. Bray summed up the situation as follows—

deaths before maturity. So meagre is it that to say that the tribal population is standing still, is possibly to overstep the mark."

The situation would appear to be unchanged to day. Excluding fortuitous disasters such as pestilence and famine, the indigenous population would appear to be stationary.

43 Much of the district population is of a very fluid character, and continually moving—not only across the provincial frontiers—but also backwards and forwards from one district to another. Under these circumstances it is hardly worth

	1911	1921	Variation
Quetta-Pishin	127,648	137,082	+9,434
Loralai	80,769	82,473	+1,704
Zhob	70,366	66,668	-3,698
Bolan	2,096	3,618	+1,522
Chagai	16,314	21,313	+4,999
Sibi	82,423	82,440	+17
Mari-Bugti Country	31,766	37,021	+5,255
Kalat State	359,986	28,281	-30,805
Las Bela	61,205	59,696	-1,509

while attempting any very detailed consideration of the District variations since any rise or fall may be of a most ephemeral nature. A few remarks, however, may be ventured, based on an analysis of the Districts by indigenous, semi-indigenous and alien population (see Imperial Table XIII). Zhob with its phenomenal decrease of nearly 14,000 merits

some attention. It shows an increase of 3,697 in the alien and a decrease of 17,395 in the indigenous and semi-indigenous population. With regard to the latter figure, during the disturbances of 1919 some thousands of Kakars, Maranis and other Zhob tribes* migrated to Afghanistan and Waziristan, the semi-indigenous population of Zhob shows a drop in the decade of 4,496, and 8,020 were carried off by the ravages of Influenza. The increase of 9,434 in Quetta-Pishin is mainly due to an increase of 16,162 in the alien population (chiefly represented by an increase in the garrison) less a decrease of 1,398 in the semi-indigenous and of 5,330 in the indigenous elements. Loralai on the contrary can show an increase in its indigenous population of 3,167 which, with the small increase of the aliens (521), and a decrease of 1,984 of the semi-indigenous, leaves it with a plus balance of 1,704. Bolan is a somewhat artificial creation (§ 25), and its figures can be left to speak for themselves. Chagai the most barren of all the Baluchistan Districts shows a greater actual increase (4,999 persons) than all other—except Quetta-Pishin—and by far the highest percentage increase of the whole Province leaving aside the Bolan Pass. It has recruited its chief strength from the aliens (+3,209) though its indigenous elements show a small increase (1,816), and the semi-indigenous a small decrease of 47. The main reason for Chagai's increase is of course the Nushki Extension Railway (§ 26) which has been the means of adding to the prosperity of the district, and of bringing with it a large number of aliens. Sibi with a total population about five times as large as Chagai can only show an indigenous increase of 600 less. The semi-indigenous and alien elements show a decrease of 844 and 293 respectively in each class. The tribal country of Mari-Bugti shows an increase in the indigenous of 2,320 and in the semi-indigenous of 10, and a small decrease (72) of aliens.

44 Kalat shows the enormous decrease of 30,805—of which the indigenous population supplies nearly all—28,975, the semi-indigenous 638, and the aliens 1,192. The last named class need hardly be considered. Conclusions drawn from

	1911	1921	Actual variation	Percentage variation
Districts	414,412	420,648	+6,236	+1.5
Indigenous	335,795	326,676	-9,119	-2.7
Semi-indigenous	26,739	18,138	-8,601	-32.2
Aliens	51,878	75,834	+23,956	+46.2
States	420,291	378,919	-41,372	-9.8
Indigenous	416,599	377,268	-39,331	-9.4
Semi-indigenous	1,125	529	-600	-53.8
Aliens	2,566	1,189	-1,377	-53.7

small groups of figures are apt to be very misleading and the aliens in Kalat numbered only 2,109 in 1911 and 917 in 1921 out of totals of 359,086 and 328,281 respectively. The same remarks apply to the semi-indigenous who in 1911 numbered only 1,121 and in 1921, 483. The chief cause for

the serious decrease in the indigenous population was undoubtedly Influenza, Kalat losing from its ravages no less than 27,612. Famine also played its part in the State as elsewhere, and as migration is incidental to famine, we should expect to find a large exodus from the State which is exactly what has occurred. Into Sind alone—the chief refuge for the inhabitants of Baluchistan in bad times—there were enumerated nearly 11,000 emigrants from Kalat. Kalat emigrants—specified as such—into other Indian provinces are negligible. This figure added to the losses from Influenza gives us 38,612 or an excess over the total State variation of

* Majority of these have now returned

some 8 000. The only explanation of the excess that I can think of is double counting. I have already pointed out (§ 18) that where it is a case of wholesale migration of Brahui families double-counting is unavoidable. At this Census such migration from the State was on a far larger scale than the normal owing to famine, and therefore the percentage of error of double-counting was largely increased. If we assume that some 7 000 or 8 000 of the Kalat immigrants to Sind had already been enumerated in Baluchistan, we arrive at a figure approximately near 30 000.

Las Bela.

43. Las Bela shows the highest percentage decrease of any division in Baluchistan, i.e. 10.509 out of a population in 1911 of 81,203. The indigenous population alone with 10,336 makes up the decrease almost entirely which is only to be expected as the semi-indigenous and alien elements in 1911 were only 5 and 457 respectively. Influenza is the chief cause of the decrease, Las Bela losing 3,307 on this account. Migration consequent on famine has been even of greater account. 4,316 emigrants from Las Bela being enumerated in Sind. If we add this figure to the deaths from Influenza we get a total approaching 8 000. But it may be objected that it was just these figures of emigrants that we refused to consider in the case of Kalat—rejecting it on account of double-counting. I must admit that it looks as if we were trying, to have it both ways using or not using the plausible theory of double-counting as seems most convenient to us. As a matter of fact however the cases of Las Bela and Kalat are not the same. First Las Bela is in very close proximity to Sind, specially to its capital Karachi. Second, the famine in Las Bela—especially along the sea coast—was severer than in Kalat. These two causes combined would act in making the emigration earlier from Las Bela and it is possible that this movement had largely begun before our Tribal Census had started. The reader may consider this explanation as perhaps more ingenious than convincing and I confess that I am not altogether satisfied with it. However I can think of no other and whether it covers in full the discrepancy in question or not at any rate it should cover a part of it.

Summary

44. It is the States which—as has been seen—are principally responsible for the drop in the population showing—as they do—the large percentage decrease of 9.8 while the Districts are credited with a small increase of 1.8. This increase would have been considerably greater but for the large drop in Zhob. A very serious feature of the decrease is that taking the Province as a whole—whether in the Districts or State, again as a whole—at is the indigenous population which has been mainly affected. Ten years ago as far as population was concerned all that could be said for the tribesman was that he was barely holding his own. To-day from the figures before us we would seem to be dropping steadily behind. The semi-indigenous element too—tribesmen for the most part like their indigenous cousins—also show a retrograde movement. Only the aliens, and these only in the Districts can show an advance—though of course this advance is a considerable one.

Yet a little reflection will show I think that the situation is by no means so bad as the figures we have been considering would lead us to believe. The causes which have led to the decrease in the population—pestilence and famine—were of a temporary and not a permanent nature. Baluchistan it is true can ill-afford to lose out of its small population the sixty thousand souls swept away by Influenza but provided that the Province has no more such visitations the loss is not irreparable. As for famine it has been shown that in Baluchistan its effects are of a peculiarly temporary nature—the population for the most part do not die but emigrate till the return of better times. The population thus emigrated is not the refuse left to the Province but will return—possibly has already returned—when more favourable conditions prevail. As for those who did not emigrate and who still remain suffering the direct effects of the famine it may be pointed out that population rises with normal fertility rapidly after even the severest famines a phenomenon due to the fact that the sections of the community affected are those at the time exempted from many of what would in any case have died in the course of the famine at least. On the other hand there at the reproductive ages escape so that a normal number of children continue to be born.

Houses and Families

47 The term 'house' in our Census has a very wide signification It includes Houses not only buildings of sun-dried bricks—confined almost entirely to the towns—but also the mud huts of the villages, the *kizhdi* or mat or blanket tents of the nomads, the *ghugqi* or shelters made of branches used in the Summer, and even caves in the hill-sides The walls of the ordinary village house are made of straw and mud, with rafters of any wood locally procurable Across these is usually laid matting of dwarf palm leaves, or of tamarisk branches on which are dumped thick layers of plaster The summer shelters are easily constructed by driving a few poles into the ground and covering the top and sides with strips of matting or reeds or Juniper tree bark and branches The *kizhdi*, formed by covering over a few poles with goats' hair matting, is a familiar enough sight to any one acquainted with "the black booths of the Bedoun" in Arabia or Mesopotamia

48 The number of persons at the last Census per house was 4.9, and has Families remained practically unchanged during the decade, the present figure being just over that proportion 5.0 If the urban population—composed largely of aliens—be excluded, the house population shows an infinitesimal decrease and nearly equals that of 1911, 5.4 in 1911 and 5.2 in 1921 under 'he same exclusive conditions Since amongst the indigenous population of the Province the term 'house' can be taken as covering the household, there would not appear from these figures to be any marked change in the direction of the 'family' movement

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

I.—Density Water supply and Crops.

ALL OTHER CROPS (ACRES).

Name of Field.	Area acres.	Total acres.	Wheat.				Malting.				Other Crops.			
			Irrigated.		Flood and Dry Crop.		Irrigated.		Flood and Dry Crop.		Irrigated.		Flood and Dry Crop.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. South-Park Road	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
2. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20. Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Persons known for Irrigated and Flood and Dry Crops are not available.

IV—Variation in relation to Density.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)		
	1921	1911	1901	1901-11	1911-21	1901-21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BALUCHISTAN	50	62	60	130	-42	-14
Districts	78	70	71	185	115	+101
Quetta Division	207	214	219	+119	+74	+202
Loralai	110	107	91	-18	-21	-207
Zhob	7	68	68	+100	+19	+187
Bolan	107	59	57	-183	-126	-1800
Chagat	11	08	08	-42	-700	-1700
Sibi	107	10	100	-117	-119	-163
(considered here as a separate district)	200	110	100	-55	-10	-477
States	47	52	53	-10	-98	110
Kalat	4	49	1	-36	86	-110
Las Bela	1	80	70	-91	17	-96

V.—Persons per house and houses per square mile.

Taluk etc	Area in square miles	Number of houses	Population total	Population per family	Population per square mile
1	2	3	4	5	6
BALUCHISTAN	134,638	158,376	709,625	5.0	5.0
Districts	54,228	82,744	420,648	5.1	7.6
I—Quetta Division	220	28,800	137,052	4.8	26.7
(1) Quetta	18	1,921	68,227	4.7	124.5
(2) Peshawar	30.2	10,097	49,021	5.0	16.4
(3) Chaman	1206	2,618	17,607	6.7	14.6
(4) Shoravul	414	237	1,273	5.4	3.1
II—Loralai	772	10,142	82,473	5.0	11.0
(1) Musakhel	2181	4,278	21,876	5.1	10.0
(2) Birkhan	1309	7,378	19,129	5.1	13.9
(3) Duka	1,688	3,151	17,806	5.0	9.4
(4) Sanjawi	670	1,822	8,897	4.9	13.2
(5) Bon	1,071	7,810	17,767	1.7	10.6
III—Zhob	10,315	11,277	66,618	5.0	5.5
(1) Hunduschi	1,459	2,515	13,162	4.8	9.0
(2) Killa Saibulla	2,708	2,672	11,894	4.5	5.0
(3) Fort Sandeman	6,158	7,868	31,612	5.4	4.9
IV—Bolan	753	1,001	3,618	3.3	10.3
V—Chagat	10,622	4,678	21,317	4.6	1.1
(1) Naliki	2,361	2,101	9,905	4.7	1.2
(2) Dalbandin	7,407	2,210	10,297	4.7	1.4
(3) Western Sanjawi	9,854	326	1,145	3.5	0.1
VI—Sibi District	11,103	20,140	110,164	5.8	10.7
Administered Area	7,925	16,088	52,440	5.1	21.0
(1) Sibi	1,109	5,140	25,027	4.0	21.4
(2) Shahrig	1,567	4,205	18,574	4.4	11.8
(3) Kohlu	702	1,095	7,107	6.5	10.8
(4) Nasirabad	827	5,642	31,712	5.6	38.3
Mari Bugti Country	7,268	4,361	37,024	8.6	5.1
(a) Mari Country	3,392	1,240	13,506	10.9	4.0
(b) Bugti Country	3,876	3,122	23,458	7.5	6.1
States	80,410	75,032	378,977	5.0	4.7
Kalat	73,278	65,144	328,281	5.0	4.5
Sarawan	5,230	10,627	51,262	5.1	10.1
Jhalawan	20,795	15,940	79,710	5.0	3.8
Kachhi	4,060	13,440	75,153	5.6	18.5
Dombli Kaheri Country	1,359	3,260	19,658	6.0	14.4
Makran	23,269	16,882	71,860	4.5	3.1
Kharan	18,665	6,995	27,738	4.6	1.6
Las Bela	7,132	10,488	50,096	4.8	7.1

VL—Percentage of deaths from Influenza.

Divisions or Places	Population in 1911	No. of deaths from influenza in 1918-19	Percentage of deaths to total population.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
BALUCHISTAN	817,822	61,462	7.5	
Districts	807,811	60,523	7.5	
Quetta Division	110,747	8,498	8.1	Excluding Quetta cantonment (population 16,901).
(1) Quetta town	17,621	500	2.8	
(2) Quetta Division District excl. cantonment	93,126	8,998	9.7	
Local	60,799	3,790	6.2	
Thak	78,308	8,040	10.4	
Bolan	2,090	829	40.0	In 1918-19 the population was not fully ascertained. In 1906, before the death rate (1918) does not seem to be accurate.
Swat	16,311	713	4.4	
Mir	117,199	10,870	9.3	
Ad. District Area	22,112	6,855	3.1	
Mir Bazar Country	31,768	8,973	28.3	
States	420,281	36,919	8.8	
Kalat	329,700	27,812	8.4	
Karachi	2,41,311	17,630	7.3	
Hyderabad				
Kashmir				
Dumbly-Kashmir Country		683	2.8	
Multan	11,512	3,176	27.6	
Khair	2,663	1,371	51.5	
Las Bela	61,201	3,207	5.2	

VII—Vital statistics of the town of Quetta.

Serial No.	Year	TOTAL BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS		REMARKS
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total 1901-1910		628	430	1,722	807	
1	1901	8	33	—	—	Figures of deaths not available. Figures of deaths not available. Registered figures of deaths recorded from 1st May 1913 to 31 December 1913.
2	1902	63	67	—	—	
3	1903	79	62	321	479	
4	1904	64	43	133	56	
5	1905	75	89	220	27	
6	1906	62	39	279	14	
7	1907	81	39	173	39	
8	1908	69	34	184	23	
9	1909	72	8	147	81	
10	1910	98	59	132	82	
Total 1911-1920		2,221	1,754	2,149	1,851	
11	1911	189	124	400	17	
12	1912	227	226	187	17	
13	1913	279	216	197	11	
14	1914	31	192	243	117	
15	1915	226	190	319	172	
16	1916	272	249	249	147	
17	1917	214	464	244	264	
18	1918	2	11	844	273	
19	1919	124	1	1	25	
20	1920	17	100	429	11	

IX.—Racial Variation by Districts and States.

Districts	TOTAL				I. INCREASE				FRESH INMIGR.				ALIVE			
	1901-11				1901-11				1901-11				1901-11			
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41
BALUCHISTAN																
Districts																
Quetta Pothohar	21,937	24,078	11,112	11,112	2,145	22,893	41,000	10,881	10,881	8,297	3,844	4,268	22,779	22,779	22,779	22,779
D. S.	22,808	6,228	22,808	22,808	12,808	6,118	7,892	9,877	9,877	8,001	2,279	1,948	22,808	22,808	22,808	22,808
Chitral	13,241	6,121	22,893	22,893	4,116	6,228	1,126	4,229	4,229	2,294	2,131	4,229	14,132	14,132	14,132	14,132
Laribal	100	1,212	1,612	1,612	112	612	792	1,612	1,612	1,612	20	112	722	722	722	722
Swat	612	4,999	6,654	6,654	612	1,812	1,712	612	612	28	620	47	2,708	2,708	2,708	2,708
Dir	12,477	1,704	14,111	14,111	2,107	12,477	12,477	12,477	12,477	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041
Malakand	612	12,404	12,404	12,404	12,404	12,404	12,404	12,404	12,404	12,404	12,404	12,404	12,404	12,404	12,404	12,404
Swat	4,912	2,272	7,179	7,179	12,412	2,472	4,228	4,228	4,228	124	124	258	4,111	4,111	4,111	4,111
Malakand	4,028	17	4,123	4,123	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124
Malakand	479	2,212	2,697	2,697	2,697	2,697	2,697	2,697	2,697	2,697	2,697	2,697	2,697	2,697	2,697	2,697
Swat	4,219	41,214	49,622	49,622	15,812	28,221	63,282	874	874	808	263	3,208	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277
Kabul	13,112	26,803	41,226	41,226	22,779	45,246	1,812	1,812	1,812	628	444	2,812	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192
Swat	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212
Swat	129,272	4,812	11,222	11,222	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812
Swat	22,222	17,246	11,212	11,212	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812
Swat	4,001	2,212	79	79	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212
Swat	71,212	47	71,212	71,212	47	71,212	71,212	71,212	71,212	71,212	71,212	71,212	71,212	71,212	71,212	71,212
Swat	72,212	4,472	72,212	72,212	4,472	72,212	72,212	72,212	72,212	72,212	72,212	72,212	72,212	72,212	72,212	72,212
Swat	4,004	18,209	4,412	4,412	4,000	18,209	4,278	109	109	22	76	976	182	182	182	182

CHAPTER II

THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Statistical data.

Subjects	Towns.	
	Imperial	Salutary
Towns and villages	III	I
Urban stations	IV	—
Urban population by religion	—	II
Towns included by population	—	III

Explanatory Remarks

Towns. 49. A Census Report on towns in Baluchistan somewhat resembles the famous essay on snakes in Iceland which began with the remark that there were no snakes in that country. It can almost be said that there are no indigenous towns in Baluchistan. The only two unimpeachable townships are Quetta and Sibi both of British creation. Localat, Fort Sandeman and Chaman may be characteristically urban, but they are after all mere glorified cantonments. Kalat and Las Bela being capital of States are called towns by courtesy but Mastung is as large as both put together though even this addition is hardly a formidable one. Mr. Bray expressed the fear that Peshawar might disappear from the next Census, but we cannot afford to lose any of our towns and have all the more excuse for keeping it on our list as it has more than doubled its population during the decade (1881).

Villages. 50. If there are no indigenous towns in Baluchistan there is also a paucity of villages taking this term in its usual accepted sense. The basis of our village Census in the District was the revenue village which in this Province—more often than not—is merely a collection of unconnected hamlets. In the States even this convention of the revenue village was absent and an arbitrary grouping of rather of hamlets had to be employed. But both in the Districts and States a large number of localities have of permanent inhabitants—had to be classed as villages simply because they were occupied by large groups of people at certain seasons of the year.

Individual Towns

Quetta. 51. The population of Quetta in 1901. It is by far the largest town in the Province (for Census purposes indeed being ranked a city) the next—Sibi—having only 6,398. Nearly half of the Quetta population is made up by the garrison—the cantonment figures reaching 181. Of the remaining 27,000 only 2,720 belong to the indigenous

	Population	Sexes
1881	1,100	550
1891	11,000	5,500
1901	27,000	13,500

population Pathan Baluch and Bralui, which indicates how little an attraction town life has for the tribesmen. But if we go further and divide this total up into males and females we find that the latter only make up 881 which seems to be a fairly clear proof that even the small number of tribesmen in the town are only there in search of temporary employment.

The heavy population apart from the garrison—comes chiefly from the neighbourhood of the Punjab and Sind. No tenement Census was taken but it may be remarked that the quarter of the town known as Chinnahai built before the Municipal Law was enacted is inclined to be overcrowded. It is ill-ventilated and the houses are very narrow. The other and more recent quarters are better built with wide streets. There are also fine vegetable fruit and flower markets.

The figure of 27,000 a total population for the town is undoubtedly the normal population for a really much larger town. The Census taken in the winter season when there is a general falling away of the population. Ten years ago in the last of a previous summer enumeration of Quetta Mr. Bray said that the high

XII. — Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

Districts and State	NUMBER PER MILE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS						
	Total Population	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Christian	Others	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BALUCHISTAN	89	53	523	602	755	0.7	001
Districts	169	81	678	802	751	0.59	007
Quetta	101	218	90	9.4	970	998	997
Leh	12	27	534	783	77	901	1,000
Thak	70	60	278	667	771	181	1,000
Belash							
Chagai							
Sibi	70	73	341	129	67	639	1,000
Islamkot	72	70	305	129	67	639	1,000
Mirpur							
States	21	22	76	157	511	131	
Kalat	0	18	11	67	17	1.1	
Sindh	11	102	121	1,000	1,000		
Muslim							
Hindu							
Sikh							
Christian							
Others							
Unk.	3	19	177				

XIII — Towns classified by population.

Towns	Number of towns of each class in 1911	Proportion to total urban population	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AGGREGATED AT DIFFERENT INCREASE			
			Number of towns (to 1,000 miles)	1901-11	1911-21	1901-21
				5	6	7
TOTAL	0	100	316	+29	+33	+72
1,000 and under					+139	
1,000 to 2,000	2	6	370	-51	-7	+16
2,000 to 3,000	1	3	895	-6	+172	+43
3,000 to 4,000				-11	+8	+20
4,000 to 5,000	4	22	233	+10		+4
5,000 to 6,000					-0	
6,000 to 7,000	1	8	401		-3	
20,000 to 50,000	1	62	310	+38	+44	+59

CHAPTER III

MIGRATION

Statistical data.

Subject	TABLES		
	Imperial	Provincial	Subdivisy
Birth Place	XI	—	—
Love	XIII	—	—
Naturalization	—	1	XVIII
Immigration	—	—	XIV
Emigration	—	—	XV
Migration between Districts	—	—	XVI
Migration between Kazakhstan and other part of Asia	—	—	XVII

Kazakhstan
no
restriction of
migration in
Kazakhstan.

we are dealing speaking very generally the Brahui is most affected by the first the Baloch by the second and the Pathan by the second and third. Two other abnormal causes for migration may be added which in the present decade played a large part famine and pestilence

Pathan, Baloch and Brahui Nomadism

57 Though amongst the Pathan there are many pure nomads, the semi-

	Percentage of population.		
	Pathways.		Variation.
	1911.	1921.	
General	23	3	-21
Home-school	32	37	+ 5
Stridder	45	58	+13
	100	100	

varying seasons come round. There are villagers who in the Summer leave their villages for *Kichdi* (mat tents) and *Jhuggs* (summer shelter made of branches) erected near their crops. Temporary immigrants—chiefly from the settled classes in search of labour and trade—travel into India and Afghanistan. There is in fact only one tribe of any importance the *Bas* representing only one per cent

the total Pathan population, which as a whole can be said to be settled. The Pathan tribes for the most part indeed are continually on the move crossing and recrossing from one District to another—seeking the up-lands in Summer and the low lands in Winter. Sometimes these movements take them far afield beyond the provincial boundaries—into independent territories—as with the Shikani or into Afghanistan—as in the case of Achakzai and the Barech. Only a very small proportion of the latter are however indigenous to the Province. So much for the Pathan in general—the marginal figures certainly bearing out our theory of a general trend of the indigenous population from pastoralism towards settled civilisation only in a more marked degree. Thus while in the Province nomadism has fallen by 11 per cent amongst the Lothans the drop has nearly doubled the On the other hand the increase amongst the semi nomads has been considerably less but that among the settled considerably more.

53 According to instructions received from the Census Commissioner some

	Pore loads lb.		% reaction
	1911	1912	
4 days old	81	67	-21
7 days old	8	3	-2
10 days old	14	27	+23
	100	100	

account of these Pathans—nomads *par excellence* (Pawindah in itself means nomad) is to be included in this Report and further details will be found in Appendix I at the end of Chapter VI kindly supplied by Rai Bahadur Diwan

Jimint Rai C.I.E. who has already written a full account of these interesting people which is being published locally. It therefore only remains here to point out that in the case of the indigenous Pathan—the Pawmiah nomad element his condition has decreased curiously enough almost exactly to the same proportion. The present figures are too small for any safe conclusion to be drawn. It is the settled elements that provide the greatest surprise—that the proportion of these inveterate wanderers to take to a sedentary life has gone up to 23 per cent. is in itself a striking commentary on the decline of nomadism in Baluchistan.

1 The Baloch—taking them as a whole—are less nomadic than either of

	1913	1914	Variation
Jan 1	37	37	- 0
Normal season		39	+ 2
to end	4	64	+ 60
	41	101	+ 60

which I worked in Makran too and at the permanent villages or temporary hamlet. The tribes who are the Mari and Luvi who wander up and down their country with their flock and herd and among whom the population is permanent at least a very small indeed. Mostly their movements are confined to the home land, but in winter season they migrate into the Makhan and Duki Takli of Kandahar and to the Khilakley and others into the north and west of Kandahar and the Jung. All these are the tribes of the Makhan and Duki Takli.

aTpa of the 60,589 Brahmis enumerated in Sind.

Look at the picture from whatever stand-point I will, it seems to have the same tale to tell—that the once purely seasonal migration is tending to become permanent, that Jhalawan is slowly but surely draining into Sind. Take first and foremost the way that the numbers of the Brahmis in Sind have been going up by leaps and bounds in the last 40 years. To-day there are more than twice as many as there were in 1801 in the last 10 years alone they have increased by over 12,000.

Take sex proportion, for instance. Among Sind Brahmis as a body there are 809 females to every 1,000 males. Divide them up according to birthplace, and the proportion among the Sind born jumps to 865 among those born in Baluchistan it drops to 753.

Take language. For every Brahui in Sind who talks Sindhi there are roughly four who speak Brahui. Divide them up by birthplace for every Sind born Brahui who speaks Sindhi there are but two who speak Brahui, yet for every Baluchistan-born Brahui who speaks Sindhi, there are nine or ten who still speak their mother tongue. Clearly no accident of birthplace can explain away discrepancies such as these, or the similar discrepancies that might be traced in other branches of the statistics. We are here face to face with no mere seasonal migration, but with a migration that in a large part has already developed into permanent settlement.

Just look at this amazing paradox: in the last 20 years the Brahmis in Sind have more than doubled their numbers, yet the Brahui language has not even held its ground. In the last 10 years at no the Brahmis have gone up by well over 46 per cent. yet the Brahui language has gone down by 40. To me these figures came as a revelation.

Conscious though I was that Sind was luring Brahmis away from their own country I little thought that Jhalawan was veritably draining into Sind.

I have the less hesitation in quoting thus at length from the 1911 Report

	Brahmils enumerated in Sind.			Brahui
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1821				21,618
1851			29,907	23,944
1881			47,724	47,359
1911	22,282	27,094	49,376	29,800
1971	22,070	22,571	44,641	

Proportion of females to males in 1911 is 74 per cent. against 81 per cent. in 1811.

as I am unable to carry the discussion but little—if any—further. The special information on which Mr Bray based his remarks is not—unfortunately—available at this Census. When this information was applied for the Bombay ships had already been despatched from their caste bundles and the details required could not be supplied. Such figures as we have got show only that there is a considerable Brahui emigration to Sind that this emigration has fallen in numbers since 1911 and that the proportion of females is also less. The drop in numbers has probably been caused by the ravages of influenza (§40). The lesser proportion of females (70 per cent. to 81 per cent.) would not *prima facie* support Mr Bray's theory of a permanent Jhalawan settlement in Sind but where he had so much data to go on and I have so little (and the female variation is in any case small) I do not adduce the drop as a serious argument against his proposition. Under the circumstances I am afraid that the final solution of this interesting problem will have to be left to the investigations of my successor of 1931.

Emigration to and out of India

Emigration to India.

64 The emigration figures to India are of course made up from the statistics

	1911.	1971.	Variation.
			1911-71.
Total emigration to			
India	74,032	80,512	-6,480
Bombay	68,372	84,512	-16,140
Punjab	3,760	3,500	+260

of people born in Baluchistan but enumerated in other Provinces. There is thus a certain element of artificiality about them there must be many foreigners born in Baluchistan and many belonging in race to Baluchistan who are born out of the Province (§34). However taking the statistics as a whole they represent more or less the actual state of affairs. Bombay it will be seen takes by far the greater proportion of our emigrants of whom Sind receives the lion's share—very few go on, further afield. Far behind Bombay comes the Punjab while the other provinces between them make up the small quota which remains. An analysis of the Bombay emigration figures shows that at least 11,000 of the total number of the emigrants came from Baluch some 1,200 from Las Bela (the emigrant from the former being mainly of course Brahmis) and more than 26,000 from Baluchistan unspecified. Quetta Pishin, Holan and Sibi make up the insignificant balance between them. The chief point of general interest in the figures is the fact that the total number of the emigrants

has fallen considerably—Bombay, the chief emigration area, naturally showing the largest decrease. There seems little doubt that this decrease is due to Influenza. Baluchistan as a whole lost over 61,000 persons from this epidemic and Kalat and Las Bela some 31,000 between them (§ 40). It is obvious that an abnormal death rate such as this, occurring too in the very period when the Census was being taken, cannot fail to seriously lessen the emigration totals.

65 The following remarks were made on this subject in the 1911 Report — Sex proportion of emigration

“ We know further that there are 845 females to 1,000 males in the indigenous population of Baluchistan. According to our very rough and ready line of argument, every 845 females in the so called emigrants can be fairly paired off with at least 1,000 males, and as there are 31,765 female emigrants in all, 37,592 males out of the grand total of 44,266 are at once disposed of. In other words, if we ignore the emigration of a few females on marriage, gloss over other difficulties, and accept the argument in principle, we seem to be well on the safe side in concluding that over 90 per cent. of the emigration to India is of a family character, and that 6,674 male emigrants or thereabouts make up the balance. We can even go one step further, I think, and assume that this surplus emigration is made up of able bodied men, for the boys of Baluchistan are not given to running away from their parents and seeking their fortunes abroad.”

On the same lines turning to our present figures we find that the emigrant total of 60,415 is made up of 24,370 females to 36,045 males. The proportion of females to 1,000 males in the indigenous population at this Census was 824—a distinct decrease since 1911 (§ 82). Pairing off the females with the males in this proportion we dispose of 29,575 males leaving a surplus of 6,470 and showing that over 89 per cent. of the emigration to India is still of a family nature. The emigration in short though smaller in numbers would not seem to have altered its character in any way. In fact the similarity of the proportion to those of 1911 is remarkable.

66 The Baluchistan emigration out of India—except to Afghanistan and Persia, from which of course no figures are available —is of such an exiguous and fortuitous nature that it is not worth a mention. The case is, however, different with the two countries mentioned above. Many Pathan tribes on the Afghan Frontier live sometimes on one side of the border and sometimes on the other, according to climatic, pastoral, or local political conditions. The Barech Pathans, for instance, and a number of Mengal Brahmis spend their time indifferently between Nushki and the Afghan district of Shorawak, and some of the Achhakzais between Chaman and Kadmi. The Shirani Pathans are equally at home either in Baluchistan or independent territory. The Baloch of Makran, Kharan and Chagai, frequently pass over into Persia and there remain for varying periods.

Immigration

67 The chief immigration into Baluchistan comes from the alien elements, the artificial nature of which has already been indicated more than once (§ 53) as well as the effect which the date of Census—early in the year—has on this immigration (§ 51). The Europeans are nearly all absorbed in the army, the Indians

Immigration		
	1911	1921
Aliens	56,898	77,023
Europeans	4,210	4,761
Anglo Indians	123	234
Indians	52,565	72,038

fill most of the billets in the Local Administration as well as in the army and the police, besides monopolizing the bulk of the trade in the towns, and supplying hands for the labour market. The Indian aliens come chiefly from the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces and Bombay. The first and second give Baluchistan its sepoy, police-men and clerks, the third its gardeners, washermen and domestic servants, and the fourth—from Sind—its traders. If ever the British Government left Baluchistan, the great mass of the immigrants would go with it, leaving only a few “ natural ” immigrants such as the Pawindahs (§ 58).

Summary

63. It may be convenient to summarize the main features of Baluchistan migration. First—birthplace in the Province is no criterion of migration. Second—among the indigenous population both as a whole and in every race there would appear to be a distinct movement from pastoralism towards agriculture. Third—the most interesting feature in our emigration statistics is the Jhalawan emigration into Sind. There is a very great probability that this emigration is becoming, in some sort a permanent settlement, but final proof for this must be deferred to the next Census. Fourth—it is conclusively proved that the migration into India continues to be of a family character. Fifth—emigration out of India is negligible except in the case of Persia and Afghanistan where it takes the form of border tribes moving to and fro across the frontier. Sixth—immigration into the Province—composed of aliens—is almost entirely of a purely artificial nature.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XIV.—Immigration (Actual figures).

District where enumerated	BORN IN											
	THE PROVINCE.				CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.				NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			
	Total		Males		Total		Males		Total		Males	
	Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BALUCHISTAN												
Districts.												
Quetta Pishun	721,238	305,382	325,876	46,696	38,140	8,547	19,470	17,083	2,387	12,221	10,408	1,815
Loralai	339,570	187,360	152,210	45,663	37,390	8,243	19,373	17,007	2,366	12,202	10,390	1,812
Zhob	88,439	48,140	40,292	27,155	21,031	6,124	12,170	10,323	1,847	9,260	7,639	1,621
Bolan	70,563	41,047	34,916	3,489	3,072	417	1,332	1,201	71	725	674	51
Chagai	48,356	20,030	21,420	5,194	5,100	94	2,009	1,009	10	1,106	1,081	25
Sibi	607	343	204	1,523	1,276	247	392	333	59	196	180	16
	17,055	9,322	7,733	2,380	2,152	228	1,259	1,155	104	297	245	52
	108,551	60,960	47,585	5,802	4,759	1,133	2,211	1,936	275	618	571	47
States												
Kalat	381,668	208,002	173,666	1,063	759	304	97	76	21	19	16	3
Las Bela	331,234	181,193	150,041	810	594	216	80	62	18	10	13	3
	50,434	20,809	23,025	253	165	88	17	14	3	3	3	

XV—Emigrants born in Baluchistan and enumerated in other Provinces.

Provinces or States where enumerated	1901		1902		1903		Variations					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1901-1902		1902-1903		1901-1903	
							Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	26,946	26,873	24,866	21,796	21,264	22,952	2,908	+2,000	-2,221	-2,206	-2,206	-4,273
Ajmer-Merwara	12	12	12	12	11	2	+2	+	+2	-4	7	+
Andaman and Nicobar	27		26						+26		27	
Bombay	264	25	21	20			21	26	+173	+12	2	+26
Bihar and Orissa	21	17	12					1	12	12	+22	+17
Bengal	15	12	15	20	25	2	-200	27		-27	+26	+2
Bihar	126	22	140	26	242	1			-25	+2	-200	25
Bombay	21,271	22,442	20,266	20,266	20,262	27,220	+2,222	2,220	-2,221	-2,221	-2,220	-4,273
Burma	24	7	27			2	+22	1	-2		12	+2
Central India	122	27	26	2			+25	+26	+22	+22	27	27
Central Provinces and Berar	266	26	272	21	172	2	+74	26	-26	-26	262	26
Cyprus	26										26	+2
Hyderabad	26	22	272	26	22		22	+22	-227	+2	22	22
Kashmir	26		17		12	2	2	+2	+2	+2	+	+22
Katania	122	12	122	26	26	2	+26	+2	+12	+2	+1	+2
Myana	27	12	2	2	2	2	+2	-2	2	1	12	1
Kash-West Frontier		7	22	22					-22	-22		
Madras	2,122	2,227	2,226	2,226	2,122	2,226	+2	+2	-226	+22	+22	+22
Dahli	26	2							26	+		
Rajasthan	26	12	26	26	26	2	+22	+22	-26	-26	-26	+
Sikhia									+			
Tharavast									+2		+1	
United Provinces	262	122	272	122	122	12	+262	+122	-122	+1	+12	+122
Coastal	26	2							+26	+2	+26	2
India												
Kanya	22	26							+22	26	+22	+26
Myana	2	1							-2	+	+	+1
Tanpa Kila									+2		+2	

XVI—Migration between Districts (actual figures) according to the Census of 1901

District or State in which born	Persons enumerated in the District on 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th							
	Quota	Lahore	Dist.	Bihar	Chand.	Hid.	Kash.	Lah. Dist.
Quota India	27,275	26	122	26	26	26	26	26
Lahore	21	27,275		2	2	2	2	2
Dist.	26	212	21,226	26	2	26	26	26
Bihar	2		2	26				
Chand.	17			26	272	26		
Hid.	26	26	22	26	26	27,275	2	
Kash.	122	122	26	26	26	272	27,275	
Lah. Dist.	2					2		27,275
Quota the Province	27,275	26	26	212	26	272	26	27,275

XVII.—Migration between Baluchistan and other parts of India, etc.

Province or State	IMMIGRANTS TO BALUCHISTAN			EMIGRANTS FROM BALUCHISTAN			EXCESS (+), DEFICIENCY (—) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION	
	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL.	66,160	42,309	+23,857	69,415	76,031	—15,616	+5,751	—33,722
Ajmer Marwar	257	207	+50	21	23	+1	+233	+181
Andaman and Nicobar				67	30	+28	—67	—30
Baroda	12	7	+5	232	41	+191	—220	—34
Bihar and Orissa	150	63	+87	40	19	+30	+101	+44
Bengal	456	125	+331	92	113	—21	+364	+12
Assam	22	10	+12	188	210	—22	—166	—260
Bombay	5,371	4,958	+413	54,352	69,373	—15,021	—48,081	—64,415
Burma	208	39	+169	31	30	+1	+177	+0
Central India	53	133	—80	158	30	+128	—105	+103
Central Provinces and Berar	128	124	+4	635	1,061	—429	—507	—910
Ceylon				105		+105	—105	
French and Portuguese Settlements	173	183	—10				+173	+183
Hyderabad	249	76	+173	40	181	—135	+203	—105
Kashmir	2,220	899	+1,330	94	20	+74	+2,135	+870
Madras	310	135	+205	147	126	+21	+193	+
Mysore	127	57	+70	63	11	+52	+64	+496
North West Frontier	5,016	4,100	+916	11	260	—258	+5,005	+3,831
Punjab	36,309	24,176	+12,133	3,567	3,704	—137	+32,742	+20,472
Delhi	493		+493	34		+34	+459	
Rajputana	1,034	850	+1,084	55	210	—155	+1,879	—640
Sikkim	14		+14		1	—1	+14	—1
Travancore	6	5	+1	1		+1	+5	+5
United Provinces	12,317	6,035	+6,282	365	567	—202	+11,952	+5,468
Gwalior	242		+242	25		+25	+217	
Africa (Kenya, Niasaland and Tanganyika)				74		+74	—74	
Cochin	8		+8				+8	
India unspecified	52	127	—75				+52	+127

VIII.—Yemadism among selected tribes.

Tribes	TRIBAL CENSUS						REGULAR CENSUS					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	6	3	9	4	6	10	6	7	13	6	6	12
2	22,741	29,489	52,230	12,829	7,218	20,047	31,005	63,913	3,094	3	3	6
(1) Lower	1,111	18,666	19,777	2,469	6,411	8,880	39,773	55,661	793	179	2	181
(2) Middle	12,373	6,299	18,672	2	2	4	2,291	2,041	4,332	17	3	20
(3) Upper	43	22	65	—	—	—	2,870	2,870	5,740	35	6	41
(4) Lower	844	670	1,514	329	212	541	7,076	7,076	14,152	27	1	28
(5) Middle	1,617	1,164	2,781	16	34	50	2,623	2,623	5,246	76	1	77
(6) Upper	6,649	6,279	12,928	2,733	1,612	4,345	1,209	1,074	2,283	117	7	124
(7) Lower	163	162	325	—	—	—	2,414	2,414	4,828	31	23	54
(8) Middle	179	111	290	—	—	—	1,476	1,476	2,952	61	2	63
(9) Upper	141	179	320	—	—	—	1,724	1,724	3,448	61	3	64
(10) Lower	416	402	818	433	315	748	2,134	1,791	3,925	37	2	39
(11) Middle	211	299	510	—	—	—	7,420	6,818	14,238	24	1	25
(12) Upper	—	—	—	1	2	3	126	122	248	1	53	54
(13) Lower	6,916	6,691	13,607	6,609	6,126	12,735	9,277	13,716	23,993	783	—	783
(14) Middle	433	511	944	—	—	—	81	40	121	—	—	—
(15) Upper	770	512	1,282	3	1	4	2,126	1,901	4,027	—	—	—
(16) Lower	19	146	165	—	—	—	246	230	476	—	—	—
(17) Middle	218	186	404	—	—	—	897	803	1,699	—	—	—
(18) Upper	373	292	665	1	3	4	2,463	2,466	4,929	4	—	4
(19) Lower	2,144	2,122	4,266	6,361	6,266	12,627	8,832	8,832	17,664	167	73	240
(20) Middle	1,241	1,081	2,322	77	83	160	7,914	6,792	14,706	3	6	9
(21) Upper	497	203	700	—	—	—	1,949	1,949	3,898	—	—	—
(22) Lower	531	279	810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(23) Middle	1,273	1,161	2,434	37	29	66	2,362	2,041	4,403	161	73	234
(24) Upper	31,218	29,808	61,026	15,727	13,663	29,390	36,745	28,977	65,722	608	24	632
(25) Lower	2,151	6,256	8,407	1,179	1,876	3,055	3,219	5,799	9,018	173	—	173
(26) Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(27) Upper	415	412	827	41	37	78	43	64	107	6	0	6
(28) Lower	115	115	230	16	16	32	164	176	340	6	—	6
(29) Middle	1,33	1,651	1,984	41	33	74	558	516	1,074	—	7	7
(30) Upper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total

(1) Original Year

Aboriginal
Population
Estimated
1881-1890

XVIII.—Nomadism among selected tribes—continued

Tribe.	TRIBAL CENSUS						REGULAR CENSUS					
	NOMAD			SPUR NOMAD			SETTLED					
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Brahui—contd												
(i) Original Nucleus—contd												
Kambrari	407	323	384	307	507	435	33	18				
Mirwari	539	416	46	18	824	717	30	7				
Redeni	388	327	215	200	352	203	86	7				
Sumalari	1,406	1,150	423	168	606	527						
(ii) Sarawan	7,276	6,203	5,978	4,740	14,115	11,287	1,312	250				
Bangulzai	2,385	1,780	007	493	2,509	2,074	320	47				
Kurd	121	97	49	39	1,480	1,100	09	21				
Lahri	1,182	839	428	208	1,497	1,104	111	23				
Langav	074	507	2,972	2,435	1,703	1,050	184	47				
Yamashahi	230	181	105	124	1,009	907	89	16				
Ralsani	313	289	303	292	690	579	00	20				
Rustumzal	12	8			333	275	7	1				
Sarpara	117	99	100	345	564	497	80	4				
Satakan	283	209	91	72	532	385	16					
Shahwani	995	770	377	237	3,114	2,472	147	42				
Zagr Mengal	1,655	1,439	520	411	898	739	223	29				
(iii) Jhalawan	19,962	16,089	8,591	6,214	19,068	15,625	384	109				
Bizanjav	1,961	1,598	530	123	2,925	2,480						
Haruni	226	189	124	99	250	221	5					
Mamasani	3,630	2,980	2,608	2,087	1,873	1,580	59	13				
Mengal	6,270	5,220	1,493	1,240	5,297	4,202	235	58				
Niohari	30	28	333	250	080	495	35	25				
Pandrani	84	66	197	142	744	455						
Sajdi	1,130	874	172	140	1,010	804	1					
Zabri	6,013	5,128	3,134	2,563	0,483	5,376	40	13				
(iv) Miscellaneous	127	129	988	745	313	275	401	71				
Nighari	30	30	730	550	74	01						
Rakizai	6	4	252	180	112	94						
Others	83	86	6		127	120	401	71				

XVIII.—Nomadism among selected tribes—continued.

Tribe	Tribal Census						Regular Census		
	Nov		Grand-Nomads		Semi-nom.		Men	Women	Children
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	C
Pathans (in Germany)									
Pathans	2,967	2,223	63,227	23,799			32,340	45,626	644
Pathans	216	166	94	71			106	27	
Pathans	2,253	1,490	23,000	15,809			24,372	18,524	28
Pathans	411	316	1,012	620			2,156	2,223	4
Pathans	1,774	1,230	18,879	13,142			5,422	8,991	60
Pathans	27	19	2,445	279			9,319	7,221	75
Pathans	22	27	3,923	2,118			5,238	2,123	44
Pathans	3	3	27	37			218	170	77
Pathans	1	1	128	114			121	604	19
Pathans	219	123	3,879	2,177			1,259	1,242	1
Pathans	1	1	1	1			9,373	2,223	14
Pathans	35	19	117	114			2,081	2,223	21
Pathans	3	3	872	479			1,254	1,067	33
Pathans	178	122	1,157	1,482			2	1	1
Pathans	1	1	1	1			47	73	33
Pathans	1	1	1	1			2,056	2,796	1
Pathans	32	27	1,051	41			1,000	1,211	1
Pathans	1	1	1	1			12	12	1
Pathans	32	27	2,013	2,223			115	18	39
Pathans	1	1	2,073	2,793			16,229	12,223	19
Pathans	47	37	1	1			9,442	5,273	39
Pathans	47	37	2,187	2,463			2,216	2,149	14
Pathans	1	1	1	1			2,254	2,223	1
Pathans	1	1	1	1			113	62	2
Pathans	51	31	550	343			323	323	138
Pathans	37	29	3	3			437	279	308
Pathans	2,025	2,417	132	136			2,445	1,273	819
Pathans	2,223	2,223	10	10			1,250	1,250	171
Pathans	17	17	2	2			448	448	171
Pathans	1	1	1	1			123	123	273

CHAPTER IV

RELIGION.

Statistical data

SUBJECT	TABLES		
	Imperial	Provincial	Subsidiary
General	VI		
Local Distribution		II	XIX
Urban Religion	V		
Christian sects	XV		
Variation in Christianity			XX
Religion of Urban and Rural Population			XXI

Principal Religions

69 In his instructions for this Chapter the Census Commissioner remarks — General Re

‘We are concerned in this Chapter with the numbers of those who have been returned as professing certain religions, not with the philosophy, doctrine or ceremonies of the religions which they profess except in so far as these influence the figures’

Descriptive matter, therefore, on my part is distinctly barred. Moreover, Mr Bray in his Report made a most interesting study of local beliefs and religious and quasi-religious customs to which the reader in search of information on such matters can turn. It is only ten years since the publication of that Report and though of course the customs and manners of a primitive people do alter, they do not alter at a rate which puts out of date a review merely a decade old.

The Statement below shows that Islam claims the most adherents, *i.e.*, over 91 per cent of the population —

Religions	1911				1921			
	Indigo nous	Semi indige nous	Aliens	Percent of total popu lation	Indigo nous	Semi Indigo nous	Aliens	Percent of total popu lation
Musalman	734,610	27,868	20,170	93.8	685,024	18,058	20,105	91.7
Hindus	14,085		22,017	4.5	17,440		31,791	6.2
Sikhs	2,709		5,591	1.0	841		6,900	1.0
Neo-Hindus			724	1	33		2,078	3
Christians			5,085	0			6,693	8
Parsees			170				165	
Jews			57				19	
Jains			10				17	
Budhists			16				160	
No Religion			1				5	

Hinduism comes next with under 7 per cent. These figures show a decrease, actual as well as by percentage, of the Muhammadans and a corresponding increase

Bela States The Chuhra under instructions from the Census Commissioner have been absorbed into their component religions—Islam or Hinduism as the case may be, the Ahmadis and the Ahl-i-Hadis continue to be small and select, and our solitary Snfi of 1911 has disappeared—back to free-thinking Persia or perhaps to a still more distant destination where his doubts will have been solved once and for all

71 The head-quarters of the Zikri sect are in Makran, but the sect has also adherents in Jhalawan and Las Bela The movement was apparently originally started in India towards the end of the 15th century by one Sayyid Muhammad Jampur The beliefs and practices of the sect are obscure and vague As the tribesman has but a hazy knowledge of Islam—his regular and orthodox belief—it is hardly to be expected that he would be able to probe very deeply the mysteries of an esoteric cult such as Zikrism The chief tenet of the sect is the substitute of a Mahdi for Muhammad as the last Prophet sent from God, then

	1911	1921
Zikri	27,585	23,301
Makran	16,433	14,307
Jhalawan	4,070	4,210
Las Bela	6,065	4,504
Akharan	116	274
Quetta	1	

kalima being “there is no God but God, and the Mahdi is his Prophet” This is of course the very negation of Muhammadanism, and it is not strange that the sect should in the past have been subject to some persecution, the main result of which—as generally with persecution—was to

strengthen rather than to exterminate it The sect take their name from the word *zikr* or mention of God, holding that the age of *zikr* has taken the place of the age of *numaz*, i.e., prayer Their services thus consist of the repetition of the name of God and some other phrases, until the whole congregation work themselves up into a state of ecstasy much like the performances of certain sects of Darvishes Ten years ago, Mr Bray remarked that there seemed no real signs of the decay of Zikrism, and from the marginal figures it would appear to be holding its own The decrease of 4,000 or so in its number can be attributed to the general decrease in the indigenous population and not to any falling away of its adherents into the regular Moslem fold Now and then indeed a Zikri wishing to marry a Sunni woman has changed his beliefs accordingly One case is on record where a Zikri twice—for this reason—became a temporary Sunni only on each occasion to revert to his old persuasion on the death of his wife When my informant last saw him, there was some talk of a third marriage and a third conversion Though now-a-days there is of course no actual persecution, the Zikri minority are by no means popular with the Sunni majority who profess to despise them and endeavour to bring pressure on them in various ways to recant So far the Zikris have stood firm chiefly—it is said—owing to influence of their women folk

72 Like Islam the Hinduism of Baluchistan is far from orthodox Mr Bray wrote —

“Proverbially elastic though the term is, Hinduism is stretched almost to breaking point in Baluchistan It is not merely that the Hinduism of the domiciled Hindu families (§ 287 seq) is widely different from the Hinduism they see practised among the alien immigrants, there is precious little in their religion that would pass for Hinduism in more enlightened parts of India It almost looks as if the singular freedom from persecution which the old Hindu families have always enjoyed at the hands of their Musalman over-lords had given Islam greater scope to impart its subtle influence to their inward beliefs and outward practices Knowing no sacred books but the Sikh scriptures, and with priests (Brahmans though they may be) as ignorant of the *Shastras* as themselves, these benighted Hindus have allowed nearly all their rites and ceremonies to become coloured with an Islamic tinge They reverently resort to Muhammadan shrines, they invoke Muhammadan saints, in times of trouble they are glad of the help of charm mongering mullas It is not uncommon to find them observing Muhammadan fasts, or participating in the Muharam and other Muhammadan festivals They have little scruple in performing the investiture with the sacred thread at Muhammadan places of sanctity Still less scruple have they in keeping Muhammadan men-servants and maid-servants to sweep their dining floor, to fetch their water, to cleanse their eating vessels and their cooking pots Not only they themselves but their Sarsut Brahmans drink freely from water skins, they even use these waters of defilement—*horresco referens*—in their offerings to the family deity

As for sect, the old Hindu families care less than nothing At a pinch they may be able to remember that

Hinduism and Sikhism

they are supposed to belong to the orthodox *Saivism*—but this shred of knowledge is beyond the reach of most of them. There is accordingly little of interest in the statistics of Hindu sects that we collected."

	1911.	1901.
Hindus	27,597	25,249
Indigenous	14,953	17,679
Aliens	22,647	32,150
Jains	8,259	7,741
Kashmiri	4,612	4,902
Satydhari	3,777	1,123
Sikhs	8,259	7,741
Indigenous	2,709	841
Aliens	8,591	6,900

Unlike Islam, Hinduism shows an increase instead of a decrease in the decade and a very respectable increase at that. This increase however is chiefly from the alien elements which supply over 11 000 out of the variation of 14 000 odd. The alien Hindus have just as artificial a foothold in the Province as any other foreigners and are found chiefly in Quetta and other garrison towns, either as members of the garrison or of the local trading community. The indigenous Hindus show a somewhat surprising increase of about 2,500. In this connection it is worthy of note that the Sahydhari Sikhs show a decrease of some 2 600 and it is possible that at this Census those returned themselves as Hindus. Migration which has such an effect on the indigenous Muhammadan population—especially in times of famine—leaves the Hindu whether alien or indigenous, untouched. Good years or bad he stays where he is. Death rate from influenza too was less amongst the Hindus than amongst the Moslems. Of the 7 741 Sikhs enumerated in Baluchistan the bulk (6 603)—or about 85 per cent of the whole—consist of the Sahydhari Sikhs, most of whom live in the bazars and cantonments of the military stations the remaining 1 138 being made up of the Sahydhari Sikhs.

Other Religions

73 Christianity has no adherent amongst the Indigenous population. Indeed

	1911.	1901.
Christianity	3,863	9,839
Europeans	4,210	4,711
Anglo-Indians	125	228
Indian Christians	728	1,700

conversion of the tribesman is not a direct aim of local missionary efforts. The Christian population has increased during the decade by about 1 600 persons the European and Anglo-Indian Communities representing an increase of 41 per cent and the Indian Christians 50 per cent. The number of the European and Anglo-Indian population fluctuates from year to year according to variation in the strength of the European regiments stationed at Quetta. The increase in the Indian Christian population is due mainly to the fact that at the time of the Census there were Indian regiments stationed at Quetta whose composition included Indian Christians. Camel and other transport Corps have also generally some Indian Christian followers.

The remaining miscellaneous religions have each a small following far too microscopic for any close scrutiny and the remark that the rise in Buddhism is due to the fact that 100 soldiers have returned themselves as Buddhist in the Census. In conclusion I feel I cannot pass over in silence the phenomenon in our 1911 Census of the only individual of a truth in the glorious minority of one—a white man with 310 million in India alone avowed that

I had no religion. We can no longer claim this distinction at this Census. A small unpolished tribe who make a similar statement and perhaps there may be a few here and there under the banner of "Indiant belief." Still there would seem to be something akin to scepticism in the air of Baluchistan as a group at the marginal figure will show that in the last decade and half in the Province gone by 14.40 per cent—though to be sure this may be our belief as a nation or our belief in religious confession is a "philosophical" and the leading element in the

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XIX.—General Distribution of the Population by Religion.

DISTRICTS OR STATES	NUMBER PER THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE									
	Muselman		Hindu		Sikh		Christian		Others	
	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BALUCHISTAN	017	038	61	45	10	10 ³	8	0	1	1
Districts	871	911	92	62	18	19	10	12	1	2
Quetta Pishin	755	836	101	101	75	10	45	30	2	5
Loralai	951	950	41	77	4	11	1	1		1
Zhob	923	968	69	19	15	10	2	2		1
Bolan	780	678	268	200	72	51	10	12	1	0
Chagai	895	971	91	27	12	2	2	1		
Sibi	971	926	51	62	11	9	1	2		1
Administered Area	897	922	70	51	16	13	2	2		2
Mari Bugti Country	912	982	5	11						
States	068	085	34	28		7				
Kalat	166	063	71	28		9				
Sarawan	981	982	17	16	1	2				
Jhalawan	995	991	5	6						
Kachhi	907	910	91	70		17				
Dambli Kaheri Country	866	871	131	51		72				
Makran	997	991	3	2				1		
Kharan	918	928	2	2						
Las Bela	971	970	29	29		1				

XX.—Christians, Number and Variation.

DISTRICTS OR STATES	Actual number of Christians in		Variation per cent
	1921	1911	
1	2	3	4
BALUCHISTAN	6 693	5 085	+32
Districts	6 678	5,070	+33
Quetta Pishin	6 130	4 561	+35
Loralai	101	71	+42
Zhob	141	168	—16
Bolan	60	26	+165
Chagai	45	9	+400
Sibi	183	102	—5
Administered Area	153	192	—6
Mari Bugti Country			
States	15	55	—73
Kalat	13	61	—76
Sarawan	2	5	—60
Jhalawan		6	
Kachhi			
Dambli Kaheri Country			
Makran	11	40	—73
Kharan			
Las Bela	2	4	—50

• XXI.—Religion of Urban and Rural Population.

DISTRICTS & AREAS	NUMBERS PER THOUSAND OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE					NUMBERS PER THOUSAND OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Muslims	Hindus	Buddh.	Christians	Others	Muslims	Hindus	Buddh.	Christians	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BALUCHISTAN	893	847	74	81	5	964	83	3	—	—
<i>Districts</i>	822	879	82	82	9	958	25	8	1	—
Quetta-Pishan	410	287	65	111	6	948	13	2	—	—
Loralai	486	427	26	21	—	977	21	2	—	—
Thak	818	217	151	18	—	949	47	4	1	—
Polan	—	—	—	—	—	890	288	22	18	1
Chagai	—	—	—	—	—	803	81	12	2	—
Pala	841	257	42	18	2	872	37	9	1	—
<i>All unbordered Area</i>	851	257	42	18	2	915	37	12	1	—
<i>North-West Frontier</i>	—	—	—	—	—	892	2	—	—	—
<i>Stations</i>	895	108	9	—	—	962	22	—	—	—
Kalat	879	111	16	—	—	968	21	—	—	—
<i>Reserves</i>	879	111	16	—	—	996	4	—	—	—
<i>Shabkora</i>	—	—	—	—	—	990	5	—	—	—
<i>Karil</i>	—	—	—	—	—	997	28	—	—	—
<i>Dravid Kachhi country</i>	—	—	—	—	—	108	121	—	—	—
<i>Milera</i>	—	—	—	—	—	997	3	—	—	—
<i>Akora</i>	—	—	—	—	—	995	2	—	—	—
<i>Las Bela</i>	894	85	2	—	—	974	25	—	—	—

CHAPTER V.

AGE.

Statistical data

SUBJECT	TABLES	
	PRIMARY	SUBSIDIARY
General	VII	
Tabular Distribution by Race		XXII
Tabular Distribution by Locality		XXIII

Regular Areas

75 Table VII part A, gives the age statistics as taken on the regular schedule in Municipalities, military stations, railways, etc. The peculiar character of the population so enumerated has already been emphasised in the foregoing chapter. It is chiefly made up of aliens—including the local garrison—who temporarily sojourn in Baluchistan under entirely artificial conditions. The indigenous element included in the regular Census is—for the most part—also living under unnatural conditions having migrated to the Regular Areas, generally without their families (§ 95) in search of casual labour. Both classes consist mainly of men in the prime of life actually engaged in earning their livelihood and in both classes, consequently, there is a very low proportion of the very young and the very old, with a great deficiency of females. Under these abnormal circumstances it would seem hardly worth while to consider such figures from which no useful deductions can be drawn.

Tribal Areas

76 Unfortunately the peculiar conditions of Baluchistan make any attempt at a detailed consideration of Age impossible even with regard to the indigenous population. Where we have the requisite figures—as in the Regular Areas—conditions are abnormal, and where conditions are normal—as in the Tribal Areas—figures are wanting. With regard to the latter, for one thing the tribesman has little idea as to his age. A young man will say he is 12 years old, and a man of 30 will confess to anything up to 50 or more. This is a difficulty met with in Census work all over India—though not, I think, to the same degree—and might have been circumvented somehow or other. Another and much more serious difficulty lay in the sensitiveness of the tribesman with regard to his female folk. As Mr Bray wrote in 1911—

“ Specific questions of any kind regarding individual women are questions best avoided in Baluchistan. Questions that touch on the marriage state however remotely—and questions of age touch it much more nearly in the minds of the tribesmen than in the mind of the most fastidious spinster at home—are questions that are rarely safe outside the frigid atmosphere of the courts. It is a little difficult for any one who has not actually lived on this frontier to appreciate the extreme delicacy of the subject. * * * * *

To have bade our enumerators go forth and record the women of such tribes individual by individual on the inquisitive lines of the ordinary Census, would have been like asking them to take lighted torches into cellars full of gun powder.” * * * * *

Prejudices are moreover catching. Mr Bray quotes the amusing case of the Dumar Kakars who are (or were at that time) more renowned for their hospitality than their morals, in that they considered the provision of a maiden for the

night as one of their obligations towards their guest, but who nevertheless stoutly refused to submit to a catechism about their women which was held to be too searching for their neighbours. Nor has the passing of a decade materially changed tribal prejudices and susceptibilities on this subject and the same limitations as to age had to be observed in our Tribal Census, the only division made in either sex being between adults and non-adults.

Form of methods employed.

77 But if we necessarily lost much interesting details by this rough and ready division we more than gained in other ways. First—we avoided stirring up feelings amongst the tribesmen, and political considerations such as these must of course outweigh any claims based on the requirements of a Census. Second—by humouring the feelings of the indigenous population we won them over to our side, and denied them any excuse for concealment of their women or the wilful fabrication of false answers. Even supposing that a Census carried out on the ordinary searching lines had not led to actual trouble—a very large supposition indeed—information so acquired however full and spacious it might have appeared on the surface would certainly have been full of errors from top to bottom. Now the information we acquired while doubtless very scanty as compared with Indian standards, is nevertheless accurate as far as it goes—which after all is the basic desideratum of all Census work. It is far more important, for instance, to have the actual number of females as they really are than to have a mass of figures alleging fanciful ages and equally fanciful marriage particulars.

Tribal super-sensitiveness.

78 It throws some light on tribal super-sensitiveness that as in 1911 even our innocuous classification into two main divisions met with some difficulty. The idea of puberty—especially in relation to their female relations—disturbed the propriety of the more modest of the tribesmen. Circumlocutions, however were employed which overcame the bashfulness of the various races concerned. Thus with regard to his women the Lathan could be asked 'Has she begun to say her prayers yet' the Lathan girl not commencing her devotions—such as they are—until after her first period of menstruation. The Baloch who blushed at any mention of puberty could be asked 'Is she sleep or below such and such age?' while to the fastidious Brahui, who shied at even the mention of age, was put the harmless query 'Is she big or small?'

Franklin P. Priddy

79 At what age are we to put puberty? Even in a single province like Baluchistan this varies with race, sex, environment and climate. Probably the most potent factor in accelerating puberty is climate and a compared with temperate Western countries, the age of puberty comes sooner in the East. Probably

	Per 1,000 of each sex.		
	Male excess over female	1911	1921
Indigenes	23	21	
Non-jat	5	+33	1
Mach-Baluchistan	5	34	
Pakistani	17	4	9
Baluch	21	3	+19
Pakistani	16	22	—
Jat	11	19	7
Lat	24	11	+13
Balch	16	17	41
Lat	23	1	23

NOTE: 1. Not figures per thousand of male
and females are given for the XIIth of the end of
the century.

also—I speak under correction—females all over the world are more precocious in this respect than males. This is certainly the case in Baluchistan as the marginal figures show. Taking the indigenous figures in bulk there is a consistent surplus of non adult males both in 1911 and now. In 1911 there was a surplus emigration of 6,671 full grown males. When these were added to the number of indigenous males the excess of boys over girls dropped from 23 to 18. In 1921 we have a similar surplus of 640 (5565 and 86) and a similar calculation gives us exactly the same result—the male excess dropping to 18. But even this does not represent the real state of affairs since, notwithstanding that it lies in the face of all European experience—the proportion laid down at last Census that infant mortality in Baluchistan is higher among female than males has been confirmed by the present one (84 and 84) in Table VI. When however we come to compare the details of the figures many and large variations state us in the face. They vary a little here and there. The fact is not fully accounted for by their matrimonial customs. Many married women of other classes but do not get through in marriage at their own choice. Many a Sayyid woman therefore was not a Sayyid at birth and the same is true with the Sayyid-born women give a large proportion of adult females nominally Sayyid and of course a correspondingly small proportion of non adult Sayyid girls. During

the decade the proportion of non-adult Sayyid males—for some reason or other—has gone up. What this reason is, I suppose, I ought to be able to say, but I must confess frankly that I cannot. It may be that the Sayyids are inter-marrying still more extensively with women of other classes. It is true that the proportion of indigenous females in Baluchistan has fallen in this decade, but unless this proportion contains an increased percentage of non-adults or adults our present figures are not affected, and the fact that the excess of adult males has remained the same would seem to show that no such increased percentage has occurred. As for the other figures, they are still more contradictory. Mr. Bray's conclusions on the figures of 1911 are as follows:—

"Only among the erratic Hindus do the girls appear to have any difficulty in outstripping the boys in the race towards maturity. In the heats run off among the Brahmans and the Baloch and the Pathans the girls make good their lead with curious regularity. Among the Jatt and still more among the Lasi it looks as if the girls were beginning to flag, but this is probably an optical illusion, the truth being that Jatt and Lasi girls have little time to increase their lead in the warmth of the plains, where the first lap in the race of life is shortened by the early arrival of puberty."

What conclusions we should draw in 1921, it is difficult to say. Baloch female precocity has gone down, while that of the Pathan and Brahman has increased. Amongst the Jatt there has been practically no change. The Lasi show a large increase of non-adult males. The Hindus are more erratic than ever. Under the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 72 they might be lumped with the Sikhs, when the combined figures give us +16 for 1911 and -2 for 1921, but I do not know that this throws any further light on the matter.

80	The marginal figures which aim at comparing the proportion of children to adults with the survivals per father are of interest even if the conclusions they lead to are not very definite. The figures of 1921 confirm generally—in so far as survivals are concerned—those of 1911, both for the indigenous population as a whole and—unlike those of the previous paragraph—for the racial details also. In this direction there has been little variation in the decade (§ 42). With regard to the proportion of				Proportion of children
	Non adults in 1 000 persons				
	1911		1921		
	Non-Adults	Survivals per Father	Non-Adults	Survivals per Father	
Indigenons	339	3.6	400	3.5	
Pathan	402	3.1	433	3.8	
Sayyid	399	3.3	424	3.7	
Baloch	285	4.1	407	3.7	
Brahui	375	3.0	382	3.2	
Lasi	317	4.2	401	4.8	
Miscellaneous	360	3.9	373	3.7	
Jatt	377	3.9	454	2.8	
Sikh	317		307		
Hindu	315	2.8	320	3.0	

non-adults, the greater proportion of children in a race, the better of course the prospect for its future development. In this respect our races—with the exception of the Lasi—keep their respective places, though—as will be seen—there have been variations during the decade. Pathan prospects seem distinctly good, Baloch fair, Brahman medium. Many anomalies, however, present themselves. The number of Baloch non-adults has increased, but survivals has fallen. With regard to the Jatt and the Lasi it was remarked in the 1911 Report

"Thus, if birth or rather survival statistics are any criterion at all, the Lasi and the Jatt should be at the top of the list or near it, instead of sinking as they do, towards the bottom. The obvious explanation for their humble position on the list is not that they breed little or rear few, but that their children ripen early to maturity in the warmth of the plains they inhabit."

But now the Lasi show an increase large in the case of non-adults, and small with regard to the survivals, while the Jatt show a decrease in both—small in the former but distinct in the latter. I feel at the end of this Chapter as Mr. Bray did in similar circumstances, and am also "far from satisfied with the lame and impotent conclusions I have been able to draw from the puberal division of the Baluchistan people." However, the figures are there and doubtless may convey to the learned statistician a good deal more than they have to me.

CHAPTER VI.

SEX.

Statistical data

Subject	TABLES	
	Imperial	Subsidiary
Actual Population— Variation by Age	VII	
Natural Population— Variation by Migration		VIII
Indigenous Population— General Proportion of Sex		IX
Variation by Locality		X
Variation by Place		XI
Variation by Nomadism		XII

The actual and indigenous population

81 The sex proportion of the population of a country is not of course the sex proportion of the population born in it. Emigration and immigration affect the proportions to a very large degree. As has been seen the population of Baluchistan presents certain peculiar features which materially affect the consideration of Census problems, and the subject of this chapter—Sex—is no exception. Take for instance the alien population which makes up about one tenth of the whole. Its purely artificial character has already been emphasized (§ 53) and need not be detailed again. Normally speaking, emigration takes more males along with it than females, and thus we should expect the proportion of females to be smaller amongst the actual than amongst the natural population, which is just what the marginal figures show. The so called 'natural' population, however, is evolved on the same lines as employed for migration (§ 54), and labours under the same unreality. Under these circumstances our best course is to follow the procedure of the 1911 Report, and deal only with the indigenous population which we have little difficulty in discriminating. In the quick-sands of Baluchistan statistics it is something to feel under our feet the firm rock of the indigenous elements.

	1911		1921		Variation
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Actual population	1 000	700	1 000	735	-55
Natural population	1 000	623	1 000	812	-21

82 Even limiting ourselves to the indigenous population, we have to contend with some difficulties as for instance nomadism and migration. Of the two, it is the latter which affects sex proportion the most. The large nomadic emigration from Baluchistan into Sind, for example, in so much as it consists of whole families obviously does not affect the sex proportion of those left behind. But where emigration proper occurs, which takes the males and leaves the females, the normal proportion may be considerably upset. Thus the total indigenous male emigrants in excess of female appear to be some 11,675 (§ 65). But leaving these emigrants out of our calculations, for a moment, *i.e.*, deliberately reducing the number of males the

Females to 1,000 males		Proportion of females in the indigenous population
Baluchistan	735	
Baluchistan (Indigenous)	824	
England	1 068*	
India	915	
North West Frontier Province	848	
Punjab	828	
Bombay	919	
United Provinces	909	
Central Provinces	1 002	
Bengal	932	

* This figure is from the Census of England and Wales, 1911 (In 1921 the female proportion must have gone up)

i.e., deliberately reducing the number of males the

paucity of females as revealed by the marginal figures is remarkable enough, whether compared with European figures or with those of other Indian provinces, even though the excess of males over females in India generally as compared with the reverse state of affairs in Europe is a well known phenomenon. If we add in the 11 673 males mentioned above the female paucity is still further accentuated and drops to 800 for 1 000 males (§ 63).

Causes for female paucity

Normal reasons for female paucity

63 What are the causes for this phenomenal female paucity? The normal causes usually adduced to account for the low proportion of females to males in the population of India are—(1) Infanticide (2) neglect of female children (3) evil effects of early marriage and premature child bearing, (4) high birth rate and primitive methods of midwifery (5) hard treatment accorded to women, specially widows, and (6) hard work done by women.

I think one may safely say that the first named of these causes as a general practice is absolutely non-existent in Baluchistan. Mr Bray was unable to find any trace of it in 1911. The only quarters where such a custom had existed in the past—but was even then acknowledged to be dead—was amongst the families of the Mar and Bugti Baloch chiefs, where it owed its existence to strict endogamy within such families. (§ 101) No traces of these practices have come to light in the decade. The practice of female infanticide is of course against the teachings of the Koran and was indeed one of the reforms which the Prophet brought about in Arabia, where—before his mission—it was fairly common. To put it on lower grounds, a female of marriageable age is a source of wealth to her family more especially in these days of high bride-price (§ 98) and why should a tribesman deliberately deprive himself of this windfall? I also doubt very much whether the second cause mentioned above has any practical effect on our female vital statistics. Boy babies are more welcome than girls, but once born the two sexes would appear to receive the same care. Causes (3) and (4) are certainly operative in Baluchistan though to what actual extent it is difficult to say. The indigenous birth rate does not appear to be particularly high as birth rates go in the East, but the conditions of tribal life certainly bear extremely hardly on expectant mothers, and the midwifery—conducted by some old women of the tribe—is of the crudest description. On the other hand by one of Nature's compensations, with the primitive tribal woman parturition is a distinctly easier process than with her civilised European sister. Moreover the tribesmen often show considerable kindness and consideration towards the future mother relieving her for in tance as far as their circumstances permit of the heavy drudgery which usually falls to her lot. With regard to the fifth and sixth causes, women in Baluchistan do not come in for any special hard treatment and a widow like a maiden, in certain cases is a possible source of wealth to her family (§ 99). The women of a tribe certainly have to work hard but this factor is bound up with that of nomadism which will be discussed later.

Sex proportion at birth.

64 By far the most outstanding cause for our female paucity is the sex proportion at birth. The marginal figures show this

Sex proportion at birth. Females to 1,000 males.

Baluchistan	1911 Census	775
Western Europe		919
Indian Provinces		937
North West Frontier Province		19
Punjab		919
Bombay		976

clearly enough. Baluchistan figures—as in the previous paragraph—whether compared with European or other Indian Statistics are easily at the bottom of the list. A Province with such a disproportion of females at birth can only expect a later day proportion of females at all ages. This is self-evident enough and the point needs no labouring. But what is much less clear is the reason of this natal sex proportion.

In fact in our present state of knowledge this question is unanswered. Not only in Baluchistan but all over the world sex-determination still remains a mystery to the best brains that have devoted themselves to sexual problem. There are theories innumerable but so far they remain only theories. It may be that the heart of it will be found amongst the races in Baluchistan plays its part. Even in this famous case Western women prefer

Abortion and birth control, especially here from the Province. With regard to the former some answers have been given. But as to the latter practically nothing. The same question arises in the case of Punjab and Kashmir, but no answer at the present. It may be safely said but no more.

The last women with such of means extracted—was the said to be the province of Baluchistan in the province.

to bear sons to daughters and a son and heir is the natural desire of most Western† husbands. But this is merely a mild preference compared to the similar feeling in Baluchistan. As Mr Bray says —

To leave a son behind is the lifelong prayer of every man in the country. To have no children at all is of all calamities the most calamitous. But hardly less pitiable is the plight of the man who has nothing but daughters, for a daughter (as the shrewd proverb puts it) is little better than a gift to your neighbour after all. I cannot but feel that the intensity of the desire for male issue and the universality of the belief in the inherent inferiority of the female sex are factors not to be overlooked in any discussion of sex proportion in Baluchistan.

To anyone inclined to reject this theory as far fetched I would commend a consideration of the following. For a considerable period there has been another theory—held popularly—that when, after war or famine, men are wanted to fill up the gaps, the male birth proportion goes up. This theory has now been generally accepted by the learned as correct—though the connecting link between supply and demand still remains obscure. Of the two above theories I find the latter more wonderful and—if there had not been considerable evidence in its favour—the less credible. I am afraid I have no theory of my own to offer on the subject but one of Mr Bray's is worth quoting. Briefly it is as follows.—Taking the birth statistics of Western Europe as a whole while more males are born than females, the proportion of still births among the latter is considerably lower than that amongst the former, the explanation lying in the larger body or rather head of the male which makes its birth more difficult. Hence Galton's saying that the physical proportions of a race are largely dependent on the size of the female pelvis. Now whether the female pelvis in Baluchistan is unusually large or the infant's head unusually small we do not know, but we do know that here indigenous parturition is distinctly easier and less dangerous than in Europe. Therefore still births should be rare, and therefore the birth proportion of males to females should go up. Mr Bray sums up the argument as follows.—That the sex proportion of a race is largely dependent on the ease of parturition. This theory *prima facie* is convincing, but I must leave to others—better equipped for dealing with such matters than myself—the task of passing final judgment upon it.

85 Mr Bray was of opinion that one of the causes of paucity of females in the Province was the nomadism which plays so large a part in the lives of the indigenous population, that nomadism in fact on the whole bore harder on the females than on the

	Nomad		Semi nomad		Settled	
	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921
Pathan	828	788	802	830	878	851
Baluch	815	783	839	790	804	850
Brahui	798	809	815	805	831	816

males. Certainly the figures for 1911 support this view very strongly, as on the whole do those of 1921. Amongst our three indigenous races the regular rise of the female proportion through nomadism and semi-nomadism to settled is indeed remarkable, as a glance at the marginal statement will show. The drop in the female proportion in each race in 1921 as compared with 1911 (the only exception being the Brahui nomad) has of course been caused by the total decrease of females throughout the Province (§ 82).

86 The birth proportion of females is, as we have seen, 795 per 1,000 males, but the total female proportion among indigenous population is 824. How has this come about? It is of course a well known fact that while all the world over more males are born than females, high infant mortality soon equalizes the proportion of the two sexes. If we take the Western European figures in 1911, for instance, we find that a female proportion of 948 at birth becomes 1,038 in the living population. On the same basis our 795 would become 870. Disregarding, however, this easy solution of the difficulty, we find a more local one in emigration. Nomadism—taking whole families with it—may have an effect on sex proportion, but at any rate this effect is of indirect nature. Emigration, on the other hand, has naturally a very direct and appreciable effect on sex proportion as it removes a greater proportion of males, and this is exactly what emigration does do in

† Everywhere of course more males are born than females. Perhaps this world wide desire for sons rather than daughters is one of the causes?

Baluchistan. The surplus male emigrants are roughly 4,470 (3.03). If these are added to the total population, the female proportion drops to 810 against a similar calculation in 1911 of 832.

Variation

General variation in the decade.

87 Not only is there a paucity of females in Baluchistan but this paucity

Indigenous females per 1,000 males.

	1911	1921	Variation.
Baluchistan	843	814	-29
Districts	836	810	-26
States	852	81	-10

has increased in the last decade as the marginal figures show there being a drop of no less than 21 per 1,000. It is difficult to assign any specific cause for this. One of the chief causes for female paucity in general, as we have seen, was the sex proportion at birth, but

when it comes to variation, this only provides 4 out of the decrease of 21 (vide next para.). No proportional figures are available for deaths due to Influenza amongst males and females, but it is generally conceded that such epidemics select adversely against the latter. We can only suppose also that the other causes already mentioned have been functioning with increased vigour. That there was nothing inherently improbable in such a decrease is indicated by the fact that such a movement is not confined to Baluchistan alone. The Indian Census of 1911 for instance revealed the fact that—taking India as a whole—since 1901 there had been a decrease in the proportion of females and possibly this general decrease has continued in the present decade. With regard to the curious variation between Districts and States it will be noticed that a variation of similar character existed in 1911 when the States—as now—held a larger proportion of females. This is doubtless due to the presence of the alien population in the Districts, who have a small proportion of females amongst them. Alien males, for instance in the Province number 63,106 and their females only 13,827.

Variation in sex proportion.

88. The sex proportion at birth has gone down slightly during the decade

Sex proportion at birth.
Females to 1,000 males.

	1911	1921	Variation.
Baluchistan	793	785	-8
Western Baluch	802	802	-0
British	818	826	+8
Pathan	797	783	-14
Eastern Baluch	787	764	-23

the decrease is not large but at any rate goes to confirm the female paucity at last Census. The relative positions of the various races are confirmed by the 1921 figures, though there has been a large variation during the decade—too large perhaps altogether to inspire confidence. *Grand total* we seem to be driven to the conclusion that locality

(Subsidiary Table V) has more effect on sex proportion than race which conclusion is logical enough considering the very mixed nature of our races. There is for instance a wide difference between the Western and Eastern Baluch. In the two Pathan districts of Zhob and Loralai in 1911 the latter's proportion exceeded that of the former by almost a hundred.

Local variation.

89 With regard to the 1911 figures Mr Bray remarks that it was almost

Local variation of females to 1,000 males.

	1911	1921	Variation.
Mulana	15	96	+81
Las Bela	46	191	+145
Khuzdar	20	31	+11
Quetta—Kohat	20	1	-19
Loralai	101	34	-67
Quetta & Co	20	20	0
Kashmir	20	1	-19
Zhob	21	793	+772
Kashmir (unincorporated)	20	79	+59
Quetta	20	79	+59
Chagai	20	100	+80
Mulana & Co	20	100	+80
Khuzdar	20	100	+80

impossible to come to any definite conclusion their order defying any attempt at concrete generalisations. A glance at the top of the marginal statement would seem to indicate that the more backward and arid an area, the higher proportion of females while an inspection of the 1921 figures indicates the exact opposite. The Kachhi is probably the least characteristic of all Baluchistan areas but its sex proportion is nevertheless the highest. It is a low lying plain yet its sex proportion is the

similar to that of the mountainous region of Quetta & Co and its only difference is between the difference of the Kachhi and adjacent district of Zhob and Loralai. Zhob and Loralai have a much higher sex proportion in physical features and climate yet present great difference in sex proportion.

And so on. The only inference that could be drawn, was that for some mysterious reason, conditions were generally more favourable to female birth or life—or both—in the North-East than in the South-West. Nor do our present figures advance the discussion much further. Speaking generally, with one or two exceptions such as Jhalawan and Chagai, the localities preserve their respective positions and to this extent confirm the above inference. The variations are, however, numerous and have this in common, that except for Las Bela, they all show a natural decrease—natural since the female proportion of the whole Province has declined (§ 82).

90 Here again we have somewhat bewildering variations though the various races maintain their relative places. Racial variation
General review

	Females per 1,000 males		Variation
	1911	1921	
Sayyid	935	918	-17
Miscellaneous	933	921	-12
Lasi	870	877	+7
Pathan	841	815	-26
Baloch	840	814	-26
Jatt	837	801	-36
Brahui	802	796	-6
Sikh	948	578	-370
Hindu	845	809	-36

The Sayyids as in 1911 are first, but then their female proportion is artificially raised by their matrimonial customs (§ 79). The position occupied by the Miscellaneous is due to the presence amongst them of the tribal followers who make up about one-fourth of that number, and whose female proportion is large. The Lasi stand high on the list with a figure approximating roughly to that of their country—Las Bela. The Pathan and Baloch occupy the same relative position to each other as 10 years ago—the former confirming the average locality figure for Zhob and Loralai combined, the two Pathan districts *par excellence*. Similarly the Baloch sex-proportion is the same as that for the average of the typically Baloch areas of Sibi, Mari-Bugti country, the Kachhi and Makran. We do not get a similar confirmation from the Jatt—taking as his habitat Sibi, the Kachhi and Dombki-Kaheri country, the sex proportion of these localities working out at 812, but the Jatt areas coincide so largely with those of other races that conformity was hardly to be expected. The same remark applies to the Brahui, even limiting his natural home to Sarawan and Jhalawan which gives us 807. Taking them as a whole, however, the racial sex proportions confirm in a general way those of locality. The constant minus variation between 1911 and 1921 is due of course to the general drop in the female proportion (§ 82)—the Lasi alone showing an increase.

91 Births and deaths are not recorded in any part of the Province except in the Quetta town, the population of which Brahui, Baloch
and Pathan

	Females per 1,000 males		Variation
	1911	1921	
Brahuis	802	796	-6
Nucleus	812	842	+30
Sarawan	809	768	-41
Jhalawan	797	808	+11
Miscellaneous	797	667	-130

During the year 1918 when Influenza in an epidemic form was prevalent all over the Province, statistics of deaths were collected in the various districts, and during the Census operations (1920-21) the Census Agency obtained information on the number of births and deaths in certain selected families during the twelve months preceding the enumeration. These figures, rough as they are, go to show that among many of the indigenous tribes the birth rate of females is comparatively small and their death rate comparatively high. This accounts for the large decrease in the proportion of females to males amongst the Sarawan Brahuis. Owing to the prevalence of famine some of the Brahui tribes who are held to be of somewhat inferior social status disposed of their marriageable girls to outsiders at a nominal bride-price which reduced the proportion of females to males still further, while the higher classes were not so seriously affected. There is also a large Jhalawan migration to Sind. During the period covered by this Census the Jhalawans to a considerable extent left their families behind them owing to want of transport caused by drought. This therefore is an additional cause for the female rise amongst the Nucleus in general—largely composed of Jhalawan elements—and for the rise amongst the Jhalawan themselves.

The decrease in proportion of Baloch females to males is chiefly due to high rate of death among the females during the prevalence of Influenza and to some

other minor causes. The principal tribes included in the Eastern Baluch are — Bugti, Dombki, Khetran, Magas, Mari and Rind among whom the death rate per thousand of males was 294 while among the females it was 330. Western Baluch comprise among others Dashti, Gichki, Kaudai, Rais, Rakhbani, Rind, Sangur and Sanjrani. Here again the deaths of males per thousand were 313 against 403 amongst the females.

Amongst the Pathans also the deficit in the proportion of the females is

	Birth Statistics. Females per 1,000 males.				T. a.		F. a.	
	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901
Baluchistan	811	818	819	781	813	819	811	810
Loralai	810	817	820	781	801	817	810	811
Quetta	811	818	823	781	813	819	811	810
Khak	7	810	81	781	813	819	811	810
Nil	811	811	781	781	813	819	811	810

mar, Sanjar, Khel, Sangar, Sania and Targhar, which gave 425 deaths among males and 507 amongst the females per thousand.

The principal Turan tribes included in the estimate are — Achakzai, Spin Turan and Tor Turan. Here the deaths among 1,000 males are 460 against 537 amongst the females. Among other and numerically speaking less important tribes are Hazar, Luni, and Shikani, their death rates being males 401 females 525. The principal Pathan tribes are — Main Branch (Sidi, Pami) last Mando Khel, Mura Khel and Zarkun among whom the proportion of births of females was 72% while the proportion of death of females was 873 per thousand males. This accounts for the decrease amongst females.

Variation by age

92. One of the outstanding facts of European vital statistics is the superior

Birth Statistics. Females per 1,000 males.

	A. Birth.		Among Female.	
	1911	1901	1911	1901
Baluchistan	799	783	777	774
Western Baluch	802	811	811	774
Loralai	813	801	777	774
Pathan	797	783	777	774
Eastern Baluch	797	783	777	774

These figures were collected by the Census Commission from various sources. The figures are of course not perfect, but they are the best available.

The result is an exact reversal of European experience. Far from the female showing a greater tenacity of life she would appear to show less. Such a conclusion seems to be a whole and in very individual cases only. The proportion of females among the survivors less than that at birth but — with the exception of Brahui — this proportion is less than it was 10 years ago. The female of Baluchistan is not increasing her tenacity of life but it all appearance being it. The very rare European statistician would be inclined to attribute this anomaly to an artificial interference with the ways of Nature such as a female infantile or perhaps a neglect of female children.

But neither of these causes are really operative in Baluchistan (563). The only apparently plausible cause is a high birth rate — the birth rate of females is a subject of less interest than that of males. A high birth rate of females would lead to a high birth rate of males, but it is not so.

confirm those of 1911 In every case the proportion of females amongst adults as compared with non-adults has gone up This indicates that after puberty female proportion rises Two facts have to be considered, however, first that the dividing line of puberty is uncertain and that girls cross it sooner than boys (§ 79), and second that it is amongst the adult males that emigration has most effect (§ 65) If we

Census Statistics. Females per 1,000 males

(Tribal Indigenous)

	Non adults		Adults	
	1911	1921	1911	1921
Baluchistan	792	787	819	873
Western Baloch	801	795	919	919
Brahui	718	774	837	835
Pathan	796	812	873	891
Eastern Baloch	780	728	853	841

add in the surplus male emigrants to the number of 6,470 the female proportion in Baluchistan would run from 795 at birth and 787 amongst non-adults to 848 amongst adults

Summary

93 Owing to the peculiar nature of local conditions our analysis of sex statistics has to be confined to the indigenous population The most remarkable feature revealed by this analysis is the paucity of females in the Province, the chief cause for this paucity being the extraordinarily low female proportion at birth The reason for this low female birth rate is obscure, but a possible explanation is Mr Bray's theory —That the sex proportion of a race depends on the ease of parturition A secondary cause for our female paucity is the effect of nomadism which—on the whole—would seem to bear harder on women than men Emigration, which removes a greater proportion of males, naturally has a great effect on sex proportion, and reduces the balance somewhat in favour of the females But to get the real sex proportion of the Province we must retrieve these emigrants and add their numbers to the total population when of course the female proportion drops still further As well as there being a paucity of females in the Province, this paucity has actually increased in the last decade The female proportion at birth has also slightly decreased Local variations are so heterogeneous that no useful conclusions can be drawn except perhaps the very general one that for some reason or another conditions are more favourable to female life or birth—or both—in the North East than in the South West Racial variations are equally bewildering, though the various races maintain the relative places When we turn to variation by age, we find that not only has the paucity of females in the Province increased but that the female—contrary to all European experience—shows a less tenacity of life than the male as she goes older For this phenomenon the only assignable cause is the one already given above—nomadism

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XXIV.—General proportion of the sexes by Districts and States.

District or Districts	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES ACTUAL POPULATION IN		1911.		1901.
	1911.		Total.	Regular.	T. Island Regular
	Total.	Regular.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
PALUCHISTAN	828	829	830	879	820
Districts	830	829	818	880	741
Qoria-Pakia	960	260	960	823	643
Loralai	811	121	830	166	791
Zabul	876	1	880	103	736
Bolan	734	161	876	232	363
Chagai	963	111	831	301	960
Kabul	795	257	679	266	766
Administrated Area	812	57	812	266	779
North-West Frontier	733	—	802	—	722
States	811	217	851	808	887
Kelat	815	221	917	216	166
Bannu	713	193	819	355	162
Thalawa	823	—	866	—	827
Kashmir	816	—	865	666	856
Dunali-Kashmir Country	816	—	865	—	816
Mohor	993	20	919	776	—
Khanna	831	—	869	—	—
Las Pota	879	—	875	—	836

XXV.—Sex Variation by Locality.

(Indigenous only)

Locality	Number of births recorded.	VITAL STATISTICS		CENSUS STATISTICS		
		FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES AMONG		FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES		
		Births	Survivals	Non adults	Adults	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BALUCHISTAN	20,297	795	771	787	873	824
Districts	9,102	781	745	787	867	803
Quetta Pishin	1,344	799	750	812	925	836
Loralai	3,461	817	852	828	864	836
Zhob	887	774	742	809	825	795
Bolan	40	1,857	1,571	659	844	332
Chagai	260	1,167	742	826	899	805
Sibi	2,340	733	661	723	846	778
Mari Bugti Country	830	637	624	682	811	756
States	11,135	806	791	788	877	842
Kalat	8,557	804	788	780	872	836
Sarawan	1,251	790	743	760	806	789
Jhalawan	2,629	831	889	772	859	825
Kachhi	1,948	769	728	742	859	818
Dombki—Kaheri Country	1,404	782	748	800	865	841
Makran	919	823	770	829	962	904
Kharan	406	888	882	780	884	838
Las Bela	2,578	813	801	841	10	881

NOTE.—The figures in columns 2 to 6 are for 'Tribal areas' only, i.e., areas in which Special Tribal Schedule was used while those in column 7 are for the indigenous population enumerated on the Special as well as the Standard Schedule.

XXVI.—Sex Variation by Race

(Indigenous only)

Race	Numbered baths recorded.	VITAL STATISTICS.		CENSUS STATISTICS		
		FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES AMONG		FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.		
		Baths.	Survivals.	Non-adults.	Adults.	All.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baloch	8,622	778	743	751	808	819
Eastern	4,907	756	722	728	811	788
Western	1,023	812	782	783	819	841
Brakel	4,411	828	828	771	833	798
Original Nomads	40	819	820	823	841	812
Bataha	1,117	822	731	738	818	789
Jhalawan	2,654	815	841	771	849	808
Mia. Muscovy	41	922	823	791	849	847
Fathia	4,321	782	723	812	861	818
Akhaz	2,423	777	778	787	842	792
Fata	767	723	784	740	804	819
Tara	679	777	619	678	842	807
Otha	49	607	651	653	80	807
Lah	1,360	787	777	808	829	827
Jati	1,731	818	732	783	829	801
Kayid	690	816	820	861	1,040	918
Mitofathoms	918	789	783	830	829	821
Hadi	291	871	837	747	831	797
Hind	408	871	827	751	871	849
Nabi	—	—	—	851	829	879

NOTE.—The figures in columns 3 to 6 are for Tribal areas only. (a) areas in which Special Tribal Schedule was used. (b) those areas for which figures are given on general Census Schedule as well as the Special Schedule.

XXVII.—Sex Variation by Nomadism.

(Tribal Census only)

Race and Tribe	PERCENT OF POPULATION THAT IS			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.			
	Nomad. Semi-nomad. Settled.			Nomad. Semi-nomad. Settled.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baloch		34	19	86	783	790	826
Baloch, Eastern		42	6	82	737	877	78
(Baloch, Western)		29	17	81	872	840	866
Brakel		28	19	61	808	843	818
Original Nomads		84	12	21	45	879	87
Bataha		28	21	51	777	791	809
Jhalawan		42	18	49	804	871	1
Mia Muscovy		1	47	23	1,018	724	46
Fathia		6	29	68	797	828	831
Akhaz		3	84	49	777	1	894
Fata		1	24	65	79	71	87
Tara		1	14	93	89	849	804
Otha		6	62	44	877	871	1

CHAPTER VII

MARRIAGE.

Statistical data

SUBJECT	TABLES	
	Imperial	Subsidiary
Marriage in General	VII	XXVIII
Marriage in the Indigenous Population		XXIX
Distribution by Civil condition of 1 000 of each sex, etc		

94 It will already have been seen that owing to the special conditions prevailing in this Province while our statistics are fairly adequate on some subjects—such as Migration and Sex, on others—such as Age—they are perforce very far from being complete. The subject of the present chapter is one of the latter class. As Mr Bray remarked,

“There is some irony in prefacing this chapter with an imposing list of statistical data, for if statistics were the only data for a discussion of marriage in Baluchistan, the chapter would never have been written at all. Not only are there no statistics for the tribal areas, the bulk of the statistics for the regular areas are concerned with aliens and can be of little interest to any body.”

In default of marriage statistics Mr Bray was able to turn to the interesting subject of marriage customs. In the present Census, however, as already noted, descriptive matter is ruled out, and in any case the said customs having once been fully dealt with need no further description.

95 But what of the indigenous population in the Regular Areas, about whom statistical information on the standard schedule was collected? Cannot we base our discussion on them? Their number is not large, though it has increased greatly since 1911 (§ 75), but might they not afford us a picture in miniature of matrimony in the Province? They certainly would if they were typical representatives of Baluchistan, but unfortunately they are not (§51). The undue preponderance of able bodied men, for instance in comparison with females and children (Subsidary Table XXVIII) is so large that the picture they represent is the very reverse of a true one, and any conclusions drawn from it would be equally fallacious. We can, it is true, adjust the number of females by raising them to their proper proportion of 824 to 1,000 males (§82), and deal similarly with the children by raising them up to 412 among 1,000 males and to 319 among 824 females

Indigenous population per 1,000 males						
	1911			1921		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1,000 males	670	296	34	679	298	43
Non adult	385	6		404	8	
Adult	285	290	34	255	290	43
1911—845 Females (1921—824)	319	422	164	316	405	103
Non adult	289	20	60	298	21	
Adult	30	402	104	18	384	103

representative of Baluchistan, but unfortunately they are not (§51). The undue preponderance of able bodied men, for instance in comparison with females and children (Subsidary Table XXVIII) is so large that the picture they represent is the very reverse of a true one, and any conclusions drawn from it would be equally fallacious. We can, it is true, adjust the number of females by raising them to their proper proportion of 824 to 1,000 males (§82), and deal similarly with the children by raising them up to 412 among 1,000 males and to 319 among 824 females

The result—compared with a similar adjustment in 1911—is given in the margin. It is doubtful however whether such figures are of much practical value. To begin with the proportion of females in 1921 is 894 and not 845 which of course renders any comparison quite artificial. In 1911 the figures for the Civil condition of Brahuis enumerated in Sind were available and a comparison showed that for every 1 000 Brahui males there were 300 Brahui spinsters in Baluchistan, and 217 in Sind. As the indigenous population in the Regular Areas of Baluchistan in all probability contains a large proportion of bachelors (vide Subsidiary Table XXVIII) this comparison might be taken as a rough and somewhat surprising confirmation of the marginal adjustment. On the other hand 1 000 Brahui males in Baluchistan were supposed to contain no less than 680 bachelors amongst them or 111 more than their corresponding proportion in Sind which was obviously incorrect. At this Census the figures for Civil condition of Sind Brahuis are not available (§83) so no such comparison can be made but under the circumstances it is doubtful if we have lost—in connection with Marriage—any useful information by the omission.

Universality of marriage

96. Universality of marriage is one of the chief social points in which the East generally India included of course differs from the West and there is no doubt that in this respect the East follows a natural and the West an unnatural path. It is only the artificial economic and social conditions of Western countries which

have exercised an unnatural restraint on the much more natural feeling that marriage is in dispensible and inevitable. We have no figures from which we can prove universality of marriage in Baluchistan but all local experience points to the fact that the marriage rate is very high. In the chapter on SEX, for instance the intense desire for children—especially for male issue—was emphasized (§ 81). It is a rule to which there can be few if any exceptions, that the more primitive a people the more universal is marriage—of some kind or another and the indigenous people of Baluchistan are certainly comparatively primitive. They are moreover enjoined by their religion, and forced by local public opinion to marry while—since the woman is the household drudge—a man's comfort largely depends on his taking to himself a wife. (A bachelor is generally looked on with some pity while an unmarried woman of marriageable age is a source of shame both to herself and to her family.) Without any figures to guide us, therefore we may safely say that the marriage percentage of the indigenous population is at least as high in Baluchistan as in any other Indian province—probably higher than some

Factors affecting marriage

Polygyny and paucity of women.

97. Notwithstanding that the marriage rate is high in the Province there are certain factors which—on the surface at any rate—should tend to lower it. The most obvious is the paucity of females (§87). There are only 824 females to every 1 000 males yet not only is the marriage rate high but we find also the practice of polygyny. How is it that polygyny and a paucity of females can exist side by side? To begin with while polygyny is in theory open to all—up to the Islamic limit of four in practice it is confined to the comparative few who can afford it as for instance those who marry their deceased brother's wives (§ 99). Apart too from the question of expense it is doubtful if the average Pathan, Baloch or Brahui, provided that his first wife presents him with male issue has any desire to take a second. Another point is that while the number of bachelors and spinsters is very small the number of the former is greater than that of the latter. The third consideration is the most important and is as follows. Women marry at a much earlier age than men—girls generally soon after the age of puberty are married but men not until some years later (§70). Well-to-do remarriage is the universal custom and a woman after her first husband has died or divorced her marries a second or third but the man is often content with one wife. These factors if they do not altogether balance the disparity between the two sexes at any rate correct it in part.

Bride-price

98. A factor which considerably affects local marriage is the custom of bride-price or *bride-money*—or his father—having to pay a stiff price for his bride. Still out of the way to consider the custom in any detail—how or whether it grew out of the old marriage barter system—but it is probable that it has only been a weak power in comparatively recent times. One reason for its present existence is that it grows in due to the ancient law of supply and demand. I

suppose it is generally true that subject to modification by local religious beliefs and social and racial ideas—where women are largely in the minority they have to be bought as wives, and where largely in excess have to be given dowries to enhance their desirability. The former is certainly the case in Baluchistan, and every girl is a source of wealth to her family, the exact amount varying with her looks, her social position and her youth. Rates in the marriage market—like in everything else—have gone up in Baluchistan since pre-war days. The record bride-price so far is, I believe, Rs 14,000, and though of course the usual price is very far below this, it is still high enough in every class and race to render marriage a matter of some difficulty for the average young man. It thus has a natural tendency to raise the age of marriage, since the man has to wait until he or his family has put by enough capital to purchase a wife, and the girl—specially if she is of a good family—is kept waiting by her relations until a suitor of sufficient wealth materializes.

99 Though the purchase of the bride is widespread in the country, it does not hold the field altogether to itself. The older custom of exchange is still in being—either wholly or in part. Where for instance, like can be changed for like—a mutual exchange of maidens between families in order to provide for their respective sons—the transaction is an exchange pure and simple. But where this is not so, where for instance one is a maiden and the other a widow, compensation has to be paid as a make-weight. Another exception to bride-price is the custom whereby—in many tribes—the widow is considered the free perquisite of the deceased husband's brother and remarriage in such cases is probably the most fruitful cause of polygyny in the country. Exceptions to bride-price

100 We are inclined to condemn off-hand, any customs which do not fit in with our Western ideas and that of bride-price—with its suggestion of the offering of a daughter to highest bidder—is not an attractive one. At the same time there is something to be said in its favour. In some cases the temptation of bride-price is too much for the practisers of strict endogamy (§101), and this opens up a larger scope for marriage to the girls of certain exclusive families. Much more important still it is a distinct deterrent against female infanticide (§83) and tends to insure the careful nurture of the child from infancy to maidenhood. It also acts to some degree as a check on whole sale polygyny. Defence of bride-price

101 Among certain families of the big chiefs endogamy is strictly practised—a daughter of the Bugti ruling family, for instance, is never allowed to marry out of it and is fated to become one of the several wives of a near relation or pass her days unmarried. As has been noted, however, bride-price is tending to break down even the strictest tribal endogamy and elsewhere there are no particular hard and fast rules on the subject, though endogamous ideas are at the back of many of the tribal feelings on the subject of marriage. Thus cousin marriage is much in favour specially amongst the Brahuys and Baloch, and where the ages of the cousins are mutually suitable such unions are almost compulsory. Should the father or the uncle of the girl refuse to give her in marriage, he is pestered with deputations first from near relations and then from Sayyids and holy-men until he consents. Should he still refuse, an inter-family feud is not unlikely. Amongst the Pathans, girls are supposed to marry within their parental tribe. The right of the deceased husband's brother for the hand of his widow (§99) is also presumably a species of endogamy. A wider form of the same feeling is attached to race, a Baloch girl should marry a Baloch, a Pathan girl a Pathan, and a Brahui girl a Brahui. Endogamy

102 It has already been pointed out (§79) that women marry at an earlier age than the men. Usually in fact a girl is betrothed before puberty—sometimes indeed she is contracted away before birth. Amongst Pathans indeed the ceremonies of betrothal and marriage are so intermingled that it is difficult sometimes to know whether a girl is a veritable wife or only a betrothed maiden. Nevertheless though early betrothals are the fashion, the marriage is not consummated, nor does the girl actually go and live in her husband's house until she is well passed puberty. Avoiding exceptional cases at either end, the high-born families who have a tendency towards child marriage, and the very poor who may take years to gather the bride-price, the average marriage age for a girl is a year or so after puberty, and for a man about 6 or 7 years later, say 16 and 22 respectively. Age of betrothal and marriage.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XXVIII.—Civil Condition among the Indigenous Population.

(Regular Census only)

Race &	0-14.				15 AND OVER.			
	Males.		Fem. ex.		Males.		Females.	
	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aboriginal	1,548	29	3	1,129	78	1	2,779	4,848
French	127	4	—	119	11	—	303	810
Portuguese	230	4	—	113	12	—	836	1,116
Chinese	490	11	3	279	7	—	1,731	1,216
Japanese	703	16	—	269	43	1	799	1,206
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,598	60	3	1,640	143	2	5,717	8,986

XXIX.—Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion, and main age periods.

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE	MALES			FEMALES		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL—RELIGIONS						
0—5	1,000			1,000		
5—10	995	5		984	10	
10—15	954	45	1	786	212	2
15—20	783	200	11	141	845	14
20—40	420	520	51	41	915	44
40—60	95	765	140	10	641	340
60 and over	74	630	296	6	205	699
MUSALMANS						
0—5	1,000			1,000		
5—10	996	4		991	0	
10—15	969	31		759	211	
15—20	825	167	9	153	833	14
20—40	448	502	50	40	909	42
40—60	111	750	131	28	656	316
60 and over	81	653	266	12	291	695
HINDUS						
0—5	1,000			999	1	
5—10	993	7		974	26	
10—15	979	59	2	777	218	5
15—20	714	269	17	80	905	15
20—40	335	664	61	11	932	57
40—60	65	771	164	4	582	414
60 and over	66	568	366		271	729
SIKHS						
0—5	1,000			1,000		
5—10	1,000			984	16	
10—15	925	75		844	156	
15—20	754	242	4	106	886	8
20—40	402	543	55	2	973	25
40—60	89	792	119		752	248
60 and over	62	679	259		167	833
CHRISTIANS						
0—5	1,000			1,000		
5—10	1,000			1,000		
10—15	963	28	9	954	40	
15—20	928	67	5	546	444	10
20—40	765	223	12	150	834	16
40—60	111	786	103	57	733	210
60 and over	74	759	167		519	481
OTHERS						
0—5	1,000			1,000		
5—10	1,000			1,000		
10—15	1,000			875	125	
15—20	870	130		857	143	
20—40	615	385		74	889	37
40—60	133	800	67		923	77
60 and over		800	200		500	500

CHAPTER VIII

LITERACY

Statistical data

SEXES	T. MILES.		
	Imperial	Provincial	Subsidiary
Literacy by Religion and Age	VIII		
Education by selected T. Miles and Districts	IX		XXXX
Education by Local Language and People		II	XXXX

103. The educational test laid down for Baluchistan was the standard one for India—ability to read a letter and write a reply. Statements in this respect—especially in the case of women—had to be taken more or less on trust. A curious anomaly according to Western ideas is the man who can read but not write. Yet such individuals are by no means rare in Baluchistan where the first—and generally the last aim—of indigenous education is the reading of the Koran. Thus many a boy can read Arabic but not his mother tongue—and cannot write a word in any language whatsoever. It was hardly practicable for our enumerators to con-

Literates per mile

	1911		1901		Variation	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Others	31		41	2	+12	+2
Literates in the tribe	7	1	11	1	+4	

boldly a few *Mulkis*—used in this connection by the tribal men for literates—were overlooked in the indigenous population amongst whom literacy is not regarded as particularly important or even admirable. The standard of literacy amongst males and females is gone up—this was only to be expected as the number of schools and their pupils has much increased in the decade from 18 and 3,961 respectively in 1911 to 325 and 6,073 in 1901 (vide subsidiary Table XXIII).

104. At the same time the marginal statement attached to the preceding paragraph is quite misleading, since it includes not only the entirely artificial alien immigrant (s) but also the old Hindu families (§ 138).

Amongst both the tribes the standard of literacy is far higher than that amongst the tribal population and to get any real idea of literacy in Baluchistan we must confine our attention to the latter elements only. Amongst a tribal people such as comprises the indigenous population of Baluchistan we cannot of course expect a high standard of literacy and this standard is still low though it has risen appreciably since 1901. The *Savai* as might be expected still head the list. Taking them as a whole they are the best educated and most intelligent of our indigenous Muhammadan tribes. It is interesting to note that in them a certain amount of literacy has been well placed. The value of the extra facilities for literacy which have been created in

Literates per 10,000.

Self-proclaimed Muslim	1911	1901	Variation
Others	41	61	20
Provincials	6	66	60
Males	1	37	36
Females	1	37	36
Provincials	6	66	60
Males	1	37	36
Females	1	37	36
Provincials	6	66	60
Males	1	37	36
Females	1	37	36

the Province during the decade. The Last still continue to keep second place, this is presumably partly due to their more settled conditions and contact with the outside world. New schools too have been opened in Las Bela during the decade. The Jatt live under much the same conditions as the Last but have been ousted from the position of third on the list by the Pathans. This would seem to be due to the latter's greater religious enthusiasm and also to the establishment of new schools in the Pathan areas. Quetta-Pishin, Loralai and Zhob. The Brahms have been replaced at the bottom of the list by the Miscellaneous and the Baloch have fallen below the Brahms. All classes—except the Miscellaneous who are too heterogeneous a lot to merit discussion—show an increase in literacy. Literacy amongst indigenous females is practically non-existent, there being only 37 such in the whole of the Province.

105 The local attitude towards education is naturally of importance on the principle that you can take a horse to the water but you cannot make him drink. You can provide all manner of facilities for the education of a people but if they will not use them there is an end of the matter. It cannot be said that the local attitude towards education is that of enthusiasm. The Pathan—of our three races—is most favourably (or least unfavourably) inclined towards education. This attitude—it is interesting to note—is directly based on his greater religious zeal and respect for his Mullis, in whose hands all the indigenous education lies. With the Pathans, therefore, a grounding in the Koran amongst their boys is an object to be aimed at by the pious and the well to do, by the former with the idea of turning their sons into Mullis and by the latter as—in consequence of the Islamic revival in the Province (870)—some religious knowledge is now considered correct in those of superior station. This revival has also affected Brahms and Baloch but by nature they are less zealous than the Pathans and have less respect for their Mullis. The latter term in Baluchistan is already pointed out—is synonymous with 'literate,' and amongst the Brahms and Baloch has often the further significance of book-worm—something in the nature of a term of reproach. Under these circumstances it is only natural to find that religion amongst these two races should not conduce to the same degree as amongst the Pathans to educational progress, but apart from any special feelings as to education amongst this race or, that there is a general prejudice against education amongst all our tribesmen. As Mr Bray pointed out—

Indigenous attitude towards education

"Education is instinctively regarded as a mysteriously insidious enemy of ancient custom and ancient custom is dearer to the tribesmen than any thing else, it is more revered than religion itself."

Doubtless during the decade this feeling has somewhat decreased with a general spread of literacy but it is still strong, and cannot be neglected—for instance—by any young chief who has an inclination to be better educated than his forefathers. He must tactfully avoid giving any ground for the accusation which will probably be brought against him that he is adopting new fangled ways and neglecting the old customs of his clan. So long as this feeling holds ground with the tribesmen, the most we can expect is a very gradual advance in education amongst them. Again—and most important—from the severely practical point of view the tribesman can well ask "Of what use is your education to me?" His is indeed a simple way of life which can very well be lived without even the most rudimentary book learning. There is inducement enough towards education for the boy of good family who can thereby obtain a post under the Local Administration when he grows up, but the average tribesman is quite content to remain where he is. All things considered, the spread of education amongst the indigenous population can only be very slow. Personally I am surprised that it has been as rapid as it has.

106 What may be termed indigenous education is confined to instruction by the Mulla—generally in the village mosque. The instruction is of the most elementary kind, and is confined to reading only—no attempt at writing being generally made. First comes the study of some rudimentary Arabic grammar, combined perhaps with the elements of Persian, and then the perusal of the Koran, until the pupil can read the whole of it through when his education is considered finished. Unless indeed the boy is destined for the priesthood when he will become a *Talib-ul-Ilm*, and will continue to study various religious works, sometimes wandering about—like the Continental student of middle ages—from Mulla to Mulla imbibing the particular branch of learning each is famous for.

Indigenous education

The Indigenes and the Alien population.

107 The marginal statement compiled from figures supplied by the Education Department is of interest as showing how far Government Education has

	1911	19-1	Variation Per cent.
<i>Government Schools.</i>			
Number of indigenous teachers	12	29	+133
Number of alien teachers	68	80	+18
Number of indigenous and semi-indigenous boys	1,092	1,241	+28
Assessed number of indigenous and semi-indigenous boys of school-going age	63,462	80,878	+28
Number of alien boys	877	2,673	+113
Assessed number of alien boys of school-going age	6,351	9,479	+21
<i>Madras Schools.</i>			
Number of indigenous boys	1,612	—763	+79

to the latter it must be remembered that the alien population is of an entirely artificial character (§ 75) including military garrisons, etc. made up largely of males without families. If this population had been of a normal character then its percentage of school-going boys would of course have been much higher. But even as it is, they easily beat the indigenous element in this respect. The proportion of actual indigenous scholars in the Government schools to the indigenous boys of school-going age was only 1.0 per cent. in 1911 and 2.1 per cent. in 1921. Similar figures for alien boys are 14 and 22 respectively. The Mosque schools are patronised exclusively by the indigenous boys and adding the number of these to those attending the Government schools we find that the proportion of indigenous boys receiving some sort of education to the indigenous boys of school-age was 4 per cent. in 1911 and 7 per cent. in 1921.

108. In 1911 the curious anomaly was brought out in the Census figures that literacy in the States was higher than in the Districts. This was of course the very opposite of what might be expected since—amongst other factors—our

	Literates per 10,000.		
	(Indigenous & alien combined.)		
	1911	19-1	% variation
Districts	46	64	+28
States	46	37	+9

scholastic activities were then practically confined to the former. Mr Bray attributed this anomaly to the fact that Persian, the ancient literary language of the Province was more than holding its own against Urdu—the medium of present day official education. Ten years ago for instance for every indigenous Mohammedan who could read and write Urdu there were more than two who could read and write Persian. Of the 2,121 literates among the Pathan, Brahmin and Baluch 1,511 returned themselves as literates in Persian and 630 only as literates in Urdu. On these significant figures Mr Bray bowed a plea for Persian as our educational medium instead of Urdu and—as far as primary education was concerned—for working through the Mallas as much as possible.

"However difficult it may be to work through with the Mallas, the sole indigenous scholastic agency in the country the experiment would deserve a patient trial even on grounds of mere policy as long as their monopoly is threatened by our entrance into the educational field so long will the dead-weight of their powerful influence be thrown in the scale against our educational efforts.

It has been the educational policy of the Local Administration during the decade to work through the Mallas, and this has not been without results. With regard to the introduction of Persian as a general medium for education, my personal sympathies—as an admirer of this fine language—are all on its side. There are however certain difficulties in the way of its introduction as a substitute for Urdu. In the Appendix to this chapter "Education in Baluchistan" which Mr Cornish Superintendent of Education in the Province has kindly contributed, this point, with others of interest is fully discussed.

Our present figures show that the position of Districts and States has been reversed and that the former now have a higher standard of literacy than the latter. This is primarily due to the number of Government schools opened in the Districts.

Literacy by Language.

during the decade. Our second marginal statement shows a distinct rise in indigenous literacy all round. There has been a most significant increase in English and Urdu. Persian literacy has also increased but less than has Urdu. The large rise in the Arabic literacy is satisfactory and presumably is partly due to our encouragement of the Mullas' schools. Some of this rise is also attributable to the Islamic revival throughout the Province, and a greater interest taken generally in religious study.

Total Literates
(Babylis, Brahmins and Pathans)

	1911	1921	Percentage
Total Literates	2,121	2,854	37.5
Persian	1,544	2,149	39.9
Urdu	100	997	170
Sindhi	0	67	12
Arabic	29	603	119.1
English	32	117	17.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XXX.—Literacy among Minors by Locality

LITERATES

District or State.	Total.		Male.		Sex unknown.		Literates.		Literate per 10,000 of the population of literates sex.	
	Persons.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	6	8	6	7	9	0	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	9,771	9,643	4,939	941	405	49	4,103	37	111	1
Bombay	7,187	7,194	4,033	528	344	48	117	8	119	1
Central Provinces	6,192	2,967	2,137	113	246	79	901	3	481	3
Coastal	9,4	215	619	7	73	4	323	3	97	1
Madras	4,12	537	240	3	18	1	239	3	43	1
North India	60	67	74	3	1	—	13	—	111	1
Orissa	273	2,4	229	6	13	—	91	1	103	1
Uttar Pradesh	1,72	191	106	33	43	3	485	1	78	1
United Provinces	2,254	2,419	179	5	31	3	2,045	23	203	3
West Bengal	1,444	1,477	156	6	31	3	710	14	99	1
Assam	319	416	11	7	3	—	129	—	143	1
Madhya Pradesh	4,7	9	5	—	3	—	572	—	63	—
Kerala	2,2	319	19	1	—	—	349	3	94	1
North India	71	73	6	—	—	—	67	—	72	—
North India	415	1,4	46	3	13	3	329	78	94	3
North India	11	1,6	—	—	—	—	178	—	113	—
North India	344	373	37	—	—	—	323	14	179	6

XXVI.—Literacy among Indigenous Musalman Tribes.

RACE OR TRIBE	Literates per 10,000	Female literates to 1,000 male literates	No. PER CENT OF TOTAL LITERATES WHO ARE LITERATE IN						
			Persian	Urdu	Arabic	Sindhi	Pandi	English	Other languages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Indigenous Musalmans	61	9	24	35	15	8		3	
Baloch	47	10	72	74	16	6	1	20	1
(i) <i>Fattor</i>	37		57	61	17	0	1	6	2
Balti	11		4	02	8	8			
Khetran	70		54	06	07	1		2	
Margari	25	0	90	80	21			6	
Mari	16		64	02				6	
Pard	78		62	0	18	18	2	4	1
(ii) <i>Western</i>	64	17	59	6	13	1			
Rakhsani	60	14	97	0	7	1		1	
Brahui	40	1	69	21	3	2		2	
(i) <i>Original & clear</i>	51		6	15	1	4		2	
(ii) <i>Strained</i>	31	3	68	28	4	1		2	
Bansulai	28		97	48				3	
Lanvay	70		100	5	2	3			
(iii) <i>Jhalauran</i>	30		91	11	3	3		2	
Biranjar	25		88	8	4				
Mamasani	42		100	6	3				
Menzai	22		65	25	4	12			
Zabti	26		94	13	6	4		6	
(iv) <i>Miscellaneous</i>	187		75	26	2	3			2
Pathan	73	4	68	44	28			0	
Kakar	60	2	75	70	23			0	
<i>San arlhel</i>	48	6	79	21	43			2	
<i>Saatia</i>	75		68	62	11			7	
<i>Targhara</i>	79		57	15				2	
Pani	61	6	61	72	61			10	
<i>Mu alhel</i>	58		43	30	63				
Tarni	78		70	45	21			1	
<i>Abdul Achakzai</i>	41		51	51	30				
<i>Tor Tarin</i>	182		88	45	10	1			
Lasi	99	4	18	23	7	88			
Jati	68	3	81	37	11	14		1	
Sayyid	222	14	84	42	10	3		3	
Other Musalmans	42	63	70	30	6	8		3	3
Darzada	71		96	7	6				
Tribal followers	7		82	18					
Lori	13		100	07					

APPENDIX I

NOTE ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BALUCHISTAN, 1911-1921

BY

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In attempting to write a note of this kind, it is difficult to avoid dwelling on points that seem rather to concern material and moral progress than on matters strictly relevant to a Census, and since Education cannot be measured by figures alone, it is necessary to deal, to a certain extent, with the general history of school work of the last ten years, and to discuss the policy and systems best suited to the needs of the people.

First, it is convenient to define the various classes and types of school, with some description of the work done in each. All schools in India are arranged in ten classes, which are frequently subdivided into sections. Kinds of Schools

I. The primary school in Baluchistan consists of four classes (class I being the lowest) through which an average boy can pass in three years though four years is usually taken so as to avoid over-pressure. The Education is free. The subjects taught are the three R's with elementary history and geography, nature study and (in class IV) Persian. The medium of instruction is Urdu.

All the village and some of the town schools, are Government institutions; the rest are aided by Government grants. Where private schools exist, it is usually about 1:1 for Government aid.

The Primary course is the same for all schools, town or village, but the town boy usually looks to going on to a Middle School while the villager is apt to consider his education complete when he has passed the Primary.

The largest class is nearly always the lowest for many boys try school and then drift away; only about 20 per cent. of village school boys go on to a Middle education, but the tendency is for this percentage to increase with the ever growing desire for a knowledge of English.

The Primary school with all its faults fulfils three functions which are essentially sound in principle: (a) it offers to all a chance of escape from the reproach of illiteracy, (b) it puts out the more intelligent, and with the aid of scholarships fits a boy for a Middle, and later for a High School education; and (c) it presents the aspects of an ordered life, spent in a association with one's fellows, with a possible chance of individual advancement.

II. The Middle School, which has its own Primary Class attached to it, has four classes numbered V, VI, VII and VIII. It may be either a Government or an aided school, and further, it may be either an Anglo Vernacular teaching English and charging fees (Rs. 1 8 0 per month), or a Vernacular Middle, charging no fees and having no English. There is only one of this latter kind in Baluchistan, namely at Gohistan. So great is the desire to learn English that there is no demand for the Vernacular Middle School.

All the Middle Schools have flourished and grown in numbers during the decade, and several new ones for boys and for girls have sprung up for there is a growing desire on the part of all communities to have and to manage their own institutions, a desire which proves an increasing interest in education, both religious and secular. At the end of the Middle School course comes a public examination, after passing which a pupil qualifies for admission to the High Class. Up to this stage Urdu is the medium of instruction; after it, for the High Classes, English becomes the medium, officially, though as a matter of fact frequent explanations in the Vernacular are still required.

III. The High School (there are now two, both in Quetta, where in 1911 only the Sindeman School, Quetta, existed), has two classes numbered IX and X, in which work is done for the Punjab University Matriculation. Every High School also maintains its own Middle and Primary departments.

Besides Matriculation classes which lead to a further, that is a College, education the Sindeman School has also Commercial classes which work for the School leaving Certificate of the University. This branch is intended for those who do not aspire to a College education and provides such subjects as Shorthand, Typing, Precise writing and Office management. In the years 1911-1921, 19 local Muhammadans have passed the Matriculation and School leaving Examinations. For every "local" that passes there are at least 10 non locals who are successful from the two High Schools—a natural result, because the "local" is a new comer in the field, and has hardly yet grasped the idea that the Matriculation is but a gateway for further education, while the non local has long seen that a B.A. by the age of 22 is the thing to aim at, in these days of thrusting competition. None-the-less the "local" boy is probably instinctively right: he has to come into his own by slow degrees, he is at present at the stage where he feels that the matricula-

tion, which also gives him an immediate opening in Government service is all that he need aspire to.

General progress.

Signs of progress in the decade which can neither be mistaken nor ignored are seen in the excellent school buildings which exist generally in Baluchistan, in the increased pay of all teachers, in the large amount of money provided for scholarships, in the existence of the Normal Training School for Primary masters, in the progress made in the education of girls, in the doubling of the number of pupils in Mosque Schools between 1911-1921 and in the rise in the number of pupils in secondary schools from 869 to 1,977 in the same period. It may also be noted that the average annual cost of a boy's schooling has risen from Rs. 27 in 1911 to Rs. 51 in 1921 this average being for all scholars, Primary, Middle and High.

Buildings.

As to buildings, nearly every Primary School possesses accommodation, with master's quarters attached, intended for school purposes. Very often the school constitutes one of the best buildings in the village. Many of the Middle Schools have excellent buildings in good airy surroundings. Mra, Loralai, Fort Handeman are instances of Government Schools, while the Anjuman Islamiya School, Quetta, has new premises of which it may justly be proud. The Handeman High School, Quetta, is in the matter of buildings at any rate a model of what a school should be.

Pay of Primary teachers.

Baluchistan is also fortunate in the matter of teachers' pay. The Primary trained man begins on Rs. 10 and rises to Rs. 60. This compares very favourably with his wage of Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 10 of ten years ago, and is about double what Primary teachers are paid in the rest of India.

Scholarships.

As to scholarships the local boy can get Rs. per mensem in the Primary School, Rs. 1 in the Middle and Rs. 16 in the High. Open scholarships are of the same value and much is spent on special stipends for the deserving. It is interesting to note that at the end of the period 1911-1921 three local boys won open scholarships, which shows promise that the "local" is coming into line with the others.

Training of teachers.

The Normal School as started in 191 at Loralai, and later transferred to excellent quarters in Quetta. Most of the Primary teachers have received training here. Preference is given to locals and with the improvement of teachers' pay a surer and sturdier demand for their services is setting in.

Girls' schools.

There are only about dozen local girls in the girl schools, but even this is an increase. Numbers have gone up in the decade from 41 to 500. Moreover the demand for Middle education has grown. There were 2 Girls' Middle Schools in 1911 and none in 1921.

Mosque schools.

At 1 Mosque schools there were 130 in 1911 with 1,513 pupils while in 1921 there were 17 with 1,161 pupils and it is here that what may be called the indigenous education of Baluchistan is being carried on. The Superintendent of Education and the Inspector have no official concern with these schools but friendly visit or occasionally invited and there has been no instance of any friction or trouble of any kind between the Mosque schools and the ordinary schools. The Education Department it may be said, has got sympathy with the Mosque schools. Mr. N. Jamshedji, who has been Inspector for the decade is in favour of more and larger grants for the numerous government and thinks highly of many of these schools the best of which are in the Nasirabad Sub-Division of the 8th District. The Inspector says that in these schools most of the scholars read first the Quran and then a few Persian books.

A smaller number of students, some of whom come from a distance attracted by the fame of a teacher go through a rough manual book, a text (Gulistan and Bahar) and then proceed to Arabic Grammar in Persian, little logic and books on theology. Sometimes boys who have completed the Primary I for two courses at a Mulla's school with a view of becoming teachers in a Mosque school then come to the Haddad Ali village is frequently the manager of the school, making himself responsible for the pay and quietude of the teacher. At Loralai Umar Khan, a local, the Mulla is a very learned man, and is a physician. He recently had about 40 pupils. Near Ula is a similarly flourishing school where the teacher was given a plot of land for his support. The pupils all looking to the teacher as their support by working with him. This excellent economic method was only upset by two or three years of drought after which the teacher applied for an allowance. These instances are merely given to show that the Mosque school can be a success with a combination of religious teaching, with practical agriculture opens up a vista of what might be.

High and Middle schools.

The growth of secondary education in the decade has been remarkable—from 4 to 10 secondary schools from 74 to 125 pupils. But though the number of "locals" under this head has been doubled the increase is really due to the progress of that part of the population which numerically lives in towns where in the matter of raising the "local" funds it has no support. For the local boy now, the "local" boy's schooling is taken up for the first time by the revenue which he can give.

The case of Persian.

There being no direct competition of the causes of work and the medium of instruction and Mr. H. J. remarks on the possible substitution of Persian for Urdu in the Central Report 1921.

Facts as they stand prove that it is possible to have two trees of learning growing side by side—people can cultivate the one or the other at their pleasure harmoniously, and can even pass from one to the other. The one is the tree of the religious knowledge, Arabic, Persian, the old growth and of the old world belonging to the soil. The other is of secular knowledge for such as wish to move with the times, representing the modern side of education as opposed to the classical. It seems equal wisdom to encourage both, and the people have their free right of choice. To help on the old learning the apparently as would seem to be the awarding of higher grants to teachers and for the rest, to leave the schools to their own devices, each institution depending as indeed is the case all the world over on the energy of its head. The time has long gone by for any attempt to be made to substitute Persian for Urdu as the medium of instruction in Government Schools. There is no large supply of Persian knowing masters—the standard of Persian varies considerably—the majority of our town pupils are boys from outside Baluchistan—the end in view of all school work is the Punjab Matriculation, which sets the standard prescribing Urdu as the common medium, and Urdu is the usual business medium of intercourse between Baluchistan and the rest of India.

Attempts have been made in the Sindeman School Quetta to improve the teaching of Persian but the results are meagre—no larger number of scholars take up the Persian language nor would the attendance at village Primary Schools be any better than it now is, were Persian the compulsory medium.

The number of Primary (Government) Schools has gone up in the decade from 53 to 71 Primary schools and the number of pupils from 1,573 to 2,002. This is no wonderful increase but it must be remembered that no pressure is exercised either on boys or on parents. Rightly enough absolute freedom of choice is exercised. The period of the war offered chances of remunerative labour even to young boys. Illiteracy is no reproach, though not infrequently it begins to be a matter of regret when a youth has reached twenty years of age. As for the blame directed against the Primary School system that a boy who has passed is unfit even for a petty Mubarrishah—people have yet to learn that a Primary School course is only a beginning. In no part of the world can it fit a man for any precious form of life without some additional training. And as for the demand for Government service, here in too people are learning, for they see that even those who have passed the High stage cannot always be sure of a Government post. One of the lessons that our system is trying to teach is that education is something to be desired of itself to make life fuller and happier, a road on which the individual may develop his own faculties, and a gateway to a variety of avenues of advancement.

to watch. The general standard of bilingualism has gone down not only in the Province as a whole in every particular language—except Pushto where it has remained stationary. It is difficult to account for this drop except on the supposition of a more accurate enumeration in our present Census. As already explained (§ 110) our bilingual Census was carried out on a family and not individual basis and only where the majority of the members of a family spoke a second language, was the family entered as bilingual. In a sense the bilingual figures for both 1911 and 1921 are estimates and not strict enumerations, but I am under the impression that the latter is more accurate of the two. The Brahmis are the best linguists, followed by the Baloch (thus changing the order of 1911), and the Pathan the worse, as before, only 16 claiming to be bilingual as compared with 191 Baloch. The other races maintain more or less their respective positions. Indusian Jatki comes first as a subsidiary language spoken by 13 per mille of the indigenous Muhammadans. Excluding Miscellaneous as being too heterogeneous for discussion its biggest inroads—as in 1911—are made on the Baloch, and after that on the Brahmis. Brahmis come next and close behind Jatki as a subsidiary tongue. Its chief recruits have come from Sayyids, Baloch and Lasi, in the order named—Baloch comes third with the Brahmis as their best supporters, and exclusive Pushto—neither giving nor receiving recruits to or from outsiders—fourth

SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE PER MILE OF EACH RACE.

		Indusian Muhammadans	Baloch	Pathan	Brahui	Jatki	Lasi	Sayyid	Miscellaneous
All	{ 1911 1921	202 190	312 191	70 15	204 202	172 47	117 42	167 96	272 155
Balochi	{ 1911 1921	37 31	18 25	6 3	94 75	72 22	72 44	27 16	42 25
Pushto	{ 1911 1921	6 6	7 5	4 1	10 13	1 1		23 11	4 6
Brahui	{ 1911 1921	68 37	161 31	7 10	81 56	21 5	70 22	97 61	175 99
Jatki	{ 1911 1921	62 43	131 112	11 1	41 48	11 14	17 8	8 17	23 15
Others	{ 1911 1921	29 9	31 17	2 2	42 10	61 6	15 1	12 2	28 10

Foreign Languages

117 The speakers of languages of other parts of India have considerably increased, 69,211 as against 57,388 in 1911. This increase is due in general to the large immigration of aliens from the various Indian Provinces (§ 51) and also to the increase in the local garrison composed mostly of aliens. Every language has increased its speakers with the exception of Sindhi which has notably decreased. The cause of this drop seems to be due to the fact that the great majority of the local Sindhi-speaking population have returned themselves as Jatki Sindhi speakers. The increase in Eastern Pahari (spoken in Nepal) is due to the larger number of Gurkha troops stationed in the Province during 1921,

	1911	1921	Variation
Total	57,388	69,211	+11,823
Punjabi	27,512	71,378	+43,866
Hindustani	10,987	10,297	+5,281
Lahnda, Western			
Punjabi	168	1,556	+1,388
Sindhi	14,129	7,661	-10,768
Eastern Pahari	1,076	2,919	+1,843
Central "	392	2,152	+1,760
Marathi	816	1,121	+305
Other languages	1,162	2,821	+1,659

while that in Central Pahari (Garhwali) can be put down to the larger number of Garhwali Hindus now found in Baluchistan. With regard to the Lahnda rise, special instructions this time were issued to the enumerators to enable them to distinguish between Lahnda and Punjabi proper, and considering the large number of Lahnda speaking immigrants from the N-W F Province and the Western Districts of the Punjab, the figures shown in the marginal statement do not appear to be exaggerated.

Other Asiatic and
European
Languages.

118 The speakers of other Asiatic languages show a decrease 3,598 as against 3,935 in 1911 Persian is by far the most important of such languages and is spoken by 3,501 persons. It is chiefly spoken in the Quetta Pishin District where the majority of the Hazaras and other Persian speaking indigenous and semi indigenous Pathan tribes live. Of the European languages, English is the only one which is of any	1911	1901
Other Asiatic Languages	2,922	3,594
Persian	2,922	3,591
Non Asiatic Languages	103	7
European Languages	4,354	3,227
English	4,319	3,022
Non European Languages	8	4

importance whatsoever as can be seen from the marginal statement. Its increase during the decade has chiefly occurred, as might be expected, in the Quetta Pishin District where almost the whole of the British garrison is concentrated, and where men of European and Anglo-Indian extraction are engaged in the Railway and other offices.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

XXVIII — Local Distribution of the four chief languages.

(Indigenous Musalmans only)

District or State	Baluch				Peshaw				Bharat				Total			
	Total		As principal language		As subsidiary language		Total		As principal language		As subsidiary language		Total		As principal language	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
BALUCHISTAN																
Districts																
Quetta Division	243,838	222,800	21,038	190,370	185,065	1,111	101,941	179,032	25,712	155,995	199,227	29,708				
Loralai	78,327	72,060	6,267	169,800	183,470	4,102	25,109	22,073	1,035	50,558	38,069	12,519				
Zhob	682	623	60	714	701	7,602	12,012	9,241	2,761	61	61	293				
Bolan	3,705	611	3,074	19,171	19,212	159	1	1		17,120	16,832					
Chagai	67	67		19,020	18,026		9	9		10	10					
Sibi	9,756	8,014	1,742	371	52	11	7,551	270		1	1					
Administered Area	63,475	61,171	2,304	18,411	17,214	1,200	1,418	1,114	1	73,271	21,021	12,250				
Mara Bugti Country	20,901	25,300	1,601	18,412	17,212	1,000	1,418	1,414	1	31,567	20,617	12,250				
States																
Kalat	165,499	150,734	14,765	537	529	8	139,856	117,559	22,277	105,437	88,218	17,219				
Serauan	153,202	140,191	13,011	39	529	9	135,727	114,279	21,449	69,479	53,028	13,451				
Jhalawan	11,574	6,222	4,575	497	499	5	19,576	39,709	10,579	12	9	3				
Kachhi	18,038	11,844	3,214	13	11		69,183	61,153	4,030	2,091	51	2,013				
Dombki Kaheri Country	23,227	22,537	760	11	11		3,810	3,151	659	50,559	40,403	10,066				
Makran	5,019	4,317	702	6	6		135	135		13,793	12,454	1,339				
Kharan	71,423	71,423		3	3					11	11					
Las Bela	23,861	20,061	3,800	5	2		13,743	7,500	6,243	10	10					
	12,237	10,553	1,684	1	1		4,109	3,300	809	33,958	35,190	3,708				

XXXIV.—Bilinguality and Race

(Indigenous Moslems only)

Language and Race.	AS PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE										As secondary language.
	Both as principal and secondary language.	TOTAL	With secondary language.	With secondary language.	PRINCIPAL TO						
					Patrial.	Patheal.	Patheal.	Patrial.	Other.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Balochi	102,808	222,888	178,782	42,877		1,888	11,888	21,781	1,778	21,858	
Balochi	111,718	167,781	128,878	27,881	--	1,878	8,778	19,878	1,878	8,778	
Patheal	981	81	81	81						81	
Patheal	42,881	21,881	21,881	30,881			8,818	8,818	8	11,888	
Other	68,881	42,871	87,888	4,881		18	8,821	1,881	78	8,844	
Patheal	198,878	188,888	222,888	8,887	188		8,877	888	888	4,811	
Patheal	88,881	188,888	188,877	2,788	8		1,888	81	818	888	
Patheal	8,888	887	188	7	88		88	8	818	1,811	
Patheal	2,887	887	881				1,818		21	8,888	
Other	17,818	18,877	18,877	1,877	888		881	818	118	888	
Patheal	168,888	188,877	222,877	8,788	11,878	8,818		8,881	8,888	88,818	
Patheal	121,888	128,881	168,888	21,881	11,817	1,854		1,878	1,854	8,818	
Patheal	7,888	8,881	1,877	181	181			818	--	888	
Patheal	8,881	8,881	8,881	288	181	881		818	88	1,888	
Other	18,888	18,881	8,881	2,117	181	881		818	888	8,818	
Patheal	188,888	188,877	188,788	8,788	8,718	218	1,888		1,871	88,788	
Patheal	88,888	88,888	88,881	8,818	8,818	81	818		878	8,888	
Patheal	1,888	81,881	17,881	4,778	8,888	87	88		778	17,778	
Patheal	8,888	8,881	88	888	81		8	--	88	7,811	
Other languages	18,888	11,888	8,887	8,118	888	818	8,778	881	78	8,888	
Balochi	2,877	418	288	288	81		178	8	--	8,888	
Patheal	818	818	888	18						888	
Patheal	1,881	78	81	18			88			1,878	
Other	11,811	88,881	8,118	4,888	888	818	4,881	818	18	1,778	

XXXV.—Race and Bilinguality

(Indigenous Moslems only).

Race and Language.	PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE			PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE TO					
	TOTAL	Without secondary language.	With secondary language.	ALL	Patrial.	Patheal.	Patheal.	Patrial.	Other.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BALUCH.	178,888	188,888	21,877	21,877	88,888	187	1,881	8,778	187
Baluchi	167,781	187,781	21,881	18			--	888	88
Patheal	887	88	887	88	888		1	1	88
Patheal	8,881	8,881	881	88	88		88	88	88
Other	11,888	11,881	881	18,888	18		888	88	88
Other languages	881	881	888	8,888	8,888			88	--
PATHEAL.	218,881	218,871	8,878	8,878	871	8,188	888	188	18
Patheal	188,878	188,878	8,788	878			878	878	188
Patheal	888	878	878	878	878		878	878	878
Patheal	8,881	8,881	8,881	8,881	878		878	878	878
Other languages	8,881	8,881	878	878	878		878	878	878
FRANCIS.	188,788	187,878	88,888	81,888	18,888	188	21,877	878	88
Patheal	188,881	188,881	878	878	878	878	878	878	878
Patheal	21,881	21,881	878	878	878	878	878	878	878
Patheal	881	881	881	881	881		881	881	881
Other languages	18	18	88	88	88		88	88	88
OTHER MOSLEMS.	178,888	188,888	17,881	17,881	8,188	1,888	8,881	8,881	8,888
Patheal	88,888	88,888	888	888	878	878	878	878	878
Patheal	888	888	888	888	878	878	878	878	878
Patheal	8,881	8,881	881	881	878	878	878	878	878
Other languages	18	18	88	88	88		88	88	88

XXXXVI.—Loss of racial language.

(Indigenous Musalmans only)

Race or Tribe	NON RACIAL LANGUAGES			
	Balochi	Brahui	Pashto	Jatki
1	2	3	4	5
Baloch		2,391	607	22,165
(i) Eastern		917	212	20,917
Bach				360
Bachki		79	7	141
Khetran				17,123
Masani		105		671
Masi		45		5
Lund		12	140	2,751
Curani		1		11
Baluchistan (i)		172	69	
(ii) Western		1,411	48	1,118
(i) Khat		6		
Khatki		1		
1. Khakhi		174	16	22
Baluchistan (ii)		87	429	1,906
Brahui	22,014		507	1,010
(i) Ormal Nucleus	771		82	41
Abradrai	25			
Gurani	31			
Urahi	12			
Kaladrai	376		1	4
Kamirani	619		10	15
Mirani	1,684		42	6
Rodani	262		8	
Saradani	797		11	
(ii) Sarawan	7,198		286	426
Banulani	1,271		26	201
Kuri	211			6
Lahri	67		11	9
Lengri	475		66	2
Mama-hahi	287		14	
Pasani	77		36	173
Rakumai	11		20	15
Sargara			32	
Satarkai	2			
Shahwani	167		10	10
Zarr Mengal	188		1	
(iii) Jhalawan	20,195		110	461
Buzajay	8,284			75
Haruni	86		51	
Mamasani	4,090		7	
Mengal	2,126		72	298
Nichani	79		16	3
Pandrani	49			15
Sajdi	2,500			15
Zahri	2,091		1	55
(iv) Miscellaneous	726		9	87
Nighari				46
Others	326		9	41
Pathan	584	653		3,974
Barech	311	2		26
Jafar	78			6
Kal ar	57	59		90
Dumar		7		
Sinzarkhel	21	42		77
Sutris		12		
Others	33	2		57
Kasi		259		
Pani	16			7,555
Main branch	11			2,010
Isot	5			8
Muxakhel				1
Zarkun				627
Unspecified				9
Shirani		1		
Tarin	10	100		56
Abdal Achakral	7	2		16
Spin Tarin	1	101		40
Unspecified other Pathans	70	226		241
Lasi (Panj Raj)	581	171		
Angaria	87			
Burra	102	34		
Jamot	369	101		
Rungha	6			
Sheikh	1			
Unspecified	16	33		
Jatt	1,940	108	179	

CHAPTER V

INFIRMITIES

Statistical data

Subject.	TABLE.	
	Imperial.	Subsidiary
Infirmitates by age	XII (b)	—
Infirmitates by Locality	XIII (a)	—
Infirmitates by Race	XII (a)	—
Incidence by Locality and Race	—	XXXVII
Female incidence by Locality and Race	—	XXXVIII

Medical
Statistics.

110 Everywhere infirmity statistics are liable to error partly from the difficulties in the way of an accurate diagnosis and partly from deliberate concealment. These statistical disabilities are accentuated in Baluchistan even when our enquiries are limited to the four Census infirmities—insanity, deaf-muteness, blindness and leprosy. We have seen for instance how sensitive the tribesman is on such apparently harmless subjects as Age and Civil Condition (§ 7). Primitive communities are on the whole probably more inclined to be sensitive on the subject of infirmities than more civilised people. In the minds of the former an infirmity is often attributed to the direct visitation of God for some sin committed or connected with witchcraft or the evil eye or some such mysterious and malevolent agency and the less said about it the better. Our figures with regard to female infirmities for example must necessarily leave something to be desired in the way of accuracy and completeness. Again parents show a natural optimism with regard to the infirmities of their children and prefer to hope against hope before admitting that the latter do actually suffer—for example—from insanity or deaf-muteness. Blindness should only be entered of persons totally blind in both eyes but doubtless in some cases our enumerators may have entered as such those who have lost the sight of one eye only or those whose sight has partially failed owing to the old age. Some cases of syphilis may have been entered as leprosy. The exact definition of insanity still puzzles the most expert alienists in Europe and many weak-minded persons must be included in our list of insane. And so forth. Our statistics in fact cannot fail to have a certain element of error in them. If however they generally confirm those of 1911 it will show that the error is fairly constant and that they represent at all events a rough idea of the average prevalence of the various infirmities throughout the country.

General variation in
the decade.

190. The 1911 figures for the Province as a whole confirm those of 1911.

1 per 100 thousand persons.

	1911	1921	% increase
Insanity	77	81	5
"	4	5	25

There has been a general upward increase in the infirmities but a very small one and the relative figures of Districts to States remain more or less constant. The distinct difference between Districts and States emphasised now by the figures

of two Censuses is touch too significant to be accidental. One of the main causes is that a large proportion in the District of alien—whether soldiers in the garrison or engaged in trade or manual labour etc.—consists mostly of all India men. These who are infirm naturally do not emigrate to Baluchistan but stay in their homes. The areas where blindness is most prevalent are to be found within the States. The Medical Department also has a scope for carrying on its activities in the District than States. The slight increase

in all infirmities is almost negligible, but has occurred both in Districts and States Unfortunately—is Mr Bray pointed out—the figures for 1901 were recorded in too confined an area for us to attempt any consideration of health progress during the decade before last

121 The marginal statement incidentally confirms the figures of last Census, and shows practically no change in health progress By far the most common infirmity is blindness, which afflicts considerably more people than the three others put together It is chiefly prevalent in the Kachhi plain, the neighbouring Dombki-Kaheri country, Makran

	Incidence of infirmities		
	1911	1901	Variation
Blindness	61	63	- 2
Deaf-mutism	21	21	0
Insanity	12	13	- 1
Leprosy	7	7	0
	100	100	0

Kharran Sibi and Chagai—in fact those areas where heat and glare are excessive, these two factors being presumably the chief causes of glaucoma and cataract Of the two the latter is much more common in Baluchistan, generally, though the former is prevalent in the Kachhi It would appear therefore that there is some hope for the decrease of blindness generally throughout the Province In 1911 it was noted that the people were coming in more freely to undergo operations, and this satisfactory movement has greatly increased during the past decade The fact that blindness has been kept stationary during the last decade is distinctly encouraging, and it may be the happy task of my successor of 1931 to record a distinct decrease of this terrible scourge Other causes of blindness are small-pox, granular lids and opthalmia In comparison with blindness the other infirmities are insignificant Deaf-mutism is common, yet for every deaf-mute there are three cases of blindness The 1911 figures pointed to Las Bela and Chagai as being the chief areas affected by Deaf-mutism According to our present figures, however, the Kachhi heads the list followed by Bolan In insanity Makran comes first with Jhalawan next The latter area also is first for leprosy—or so called

leprosy

122 As in 1911 the Sayyids are the most immune from infirmities This is due in the main to the healthy localities where they usually live, and their better material conditions generally Next comes the Pathan whose position on the list is probably chiefly due to his comparatively healthy highlands The Lasi with a bad bill of health in 1911, now beats both the Brahui and the Baloch, though they—with the Jatt—occupy the

	Infirmit per 10,000 (In Indigenous Muralimins)		
	1911	1921	Variation
Jatt	62	78	- 16
Lasi	57	33	- 24
Baloch	47	61	- 14
Miscellaneous	45	33	- 12
Brahui	32	41	- 9
Pathan	28	32	- 4
Sayyid	20	28	- 8

hottest part of the country The Jatt on the other hand remain as before The Brahuis maintain their superiority over the Balochi—though their standard of living is certainly no higher The effect of locality, however,—as conducive to blindness—here comes in and makes the Baloch appear more subject to infirmities than the Brahuis, as well as assigning to the Jatt—who live in the scorching heat of the Kachhi plain—their position at the bottom of the list

123 Among females the various infirmities stand in the same order as before—with blindness at the top and leprosy at the bottom There has been a welcome decrease of blindness, while insanity has gone up Deaf-mutism is practically stationary, leprosy shows a slight increase As in 1911 the Baloch woman heads the list of the insane She also takes the place formerly occupied by the Miscellaneous with reference to blindness, and that of the Sayyids who filled a similar position—i.e., at the head of the list—with regard to deaf-mutism The Brahui female still heads the leprosy list The women as a whole appear to escape more lightly than the men but this is more in appearance than in reality, since their total number is much smaller than that of the males If we compare the proportion of the afflicted among equal numbers of both sexes, the female proportion rises from 63 to 82 (A similar calculation in 1911 brought the female figure up from 66 to 83)

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	Afflicted females to 100 afflicted males		
	1911	1921	Variation
All infirmities	66	82	- 16
Blindness	87	80	- 7
Deaf-mutism	30	38	- 8
Insanity	38	47	- 9
Leprosy	26	20	+ 6

She also takes the place formerly occupied by the Miscellaneous with reference to blindness, and that of the Sayyids who filled a similar position—i.e., at the head of the list—with regard to deaf-mutism The Brahui female still heads the leprosy list The women as a whole appear to escape more lightly than the men but this is more in appearance than in reality, since their total number is much smaller than that of the males If we compare the proportion of the afflicted among equal numbers of both sexes, the female proportion rises from 63 to 82 (A similar calculation in 1911 brought the female figure up from 66 to 83)

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XXXVII.—Incidence of Infirmitics.

NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.

Part (1)	ALL INFIRMITIES.			LEPROSE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LAPSE.	
	Persons.	Males.	F. strikes.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
By locality.											
DALUCHITAN	413	428	878	61	40	107	34	253	878	18	7
Districts	804	378	870	80	30	78	26	197	187	11	4
Quetta-Dukhan	115	128	72	21	10	31	8	83	81		
Loralai	290	423	297	63	20	70	21	272	271	50	6
Zhab	261	333	271	63	34	8	71	198	11	8	8
Bolan	312	172	263	31	12	31	22	137	272		
Chagai	370	223	339	61	12	95	37	224	261		
Ali	422	43	358	67	35	111	33	287	242	17	4
Unassessed Area	230	211	263	31	3	44	34	201	218	6	8
Mars-Bajit country	614	736	879	112	107	122	73	262	313	28	10
States	634	878	432	78	45	130	72	823	320	27	10
L. L.	561	674	611	73	44	127	72	313	261	27	12
ruwa	311	44	29	23	8	271	27	237	297	7	
Jalawa	261	431	359	63	47	127	72	268	221	37	23
Karila	622	637	622	77	50	122	77	363	297	7	
Dumkha-Kabul country	111	1110	1413	43	31	213	11	121	1001		
Maire	672	472	602	43	27	27	72	291	21	49	17
Kharu	436	461	463	44	19	64	67	211	261	7	10
Las Bala	321	261	271	63	25	204	63	170	136		
By race.											
Indigenes Mussulmans	437	611	382	70	42	124	33	236	261	22	8
Beluch	674	623		73	31	129	71	444	473	21	5
Beluch	411	473		70	31	131	73	312	273	24	20
Pas. an	321	297		63	27	36	26	224	161	1	4
Lail	323	372		72	63	163	43	174	164	16	
Jat	603	47		94	42	246	6	273	260	11	
Kayast	276	216		46	31	87	21	201	161	9	
Martindale	331	343		33	25	197	49	193	207	22	6

XXXVIII.—Incidence of Infirmities among females.

FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 AFFLICTED MALES

Particulars	All Infirmities	Insane	Deaf mute	Blind	Leprosy
1	2	3	4	5	6
By locality					
BALUCHISTAN	634	473	381	804	283
Districts	539	393	240	665	222
Quetta P. lin	297	277	148	365	
Loralai	512	759	703	618	143
Zhob	661	515	516	751	1,000
Bolan	800		2 000	500	
Chagai	510	125	211	742	
Sibi	600	470	763	763	222
Administered Areas	640	66	405	822	666
Mari Dugli Country	658	659	316	671	
States	700	538	401	907	327
Kalat	710	573	788	922	367
Sarnan	611	77	415	681	
Malaun	558	395	482	743	480
Kachhi	743	531	263	1,120	
Dombki Kaheri Country	796	373	38	1,084	
Makran	844	1 000	676	911	222
Kharan	729	713	800	736	2,000
Las Bela	602	565	535	725	
By race					
Indigenous Musalmans	632	490	385	793	296
Baloch	705	780	478	874	200
Brakui	558	755	433	687	560
Pathan	484	371	341	593	170
Lasi	674	778	402	818	
Jatt	645	364	209	942	
Sayyid	556	428	733	936	1 000
Miscellaneous	667	350	447	946	167

CHAPTER XI

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

Statistical data.

SUBJECT	TABLES	
	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL
Caste Tribe Race or Nationality	XIII	—
Variation by Caste Tribe Race or Nationality	—	XXXIX

Chief Races of
Baluchistan.

124. This chapter heading hardly suits the local conditions of Baluchistan as except for the small minority of the old Hindu families, caste — which elsewhere in India plays such an important part — is unknown, and even the indigenous Hindus are very vague on the subject. Our main consideration therefore will be confined to tribe and race. Even here, however we find some initial difficulties. What, for instance constitutes race? This is a debatable question, but is more a case for the ethnologist than for the Census Officer and in Baluchistan we have — according to looks, dress, language, manners and customs if not completely according to origin — three races who with their respective tribes can for all practical purposes be treated separately *i.e.*, Baloch, Brahui and Pathan. The origins and genealogies of these races were considered in the 1911 Report and some discussion as to ethnological and anthropometrical arguments was entered into. The reader can also find other data of a similar nature in publications devoted to these subjects and it is not intended therefore to consider such matter in the present Report.

Pathans

General.

125. The Pathan tribes can be divided up into six main branches descended from various sons of the semi-mythical Abdul Rashid a hero of old times and one of the friends of the Prophet himself. The general habitat of the Pathan

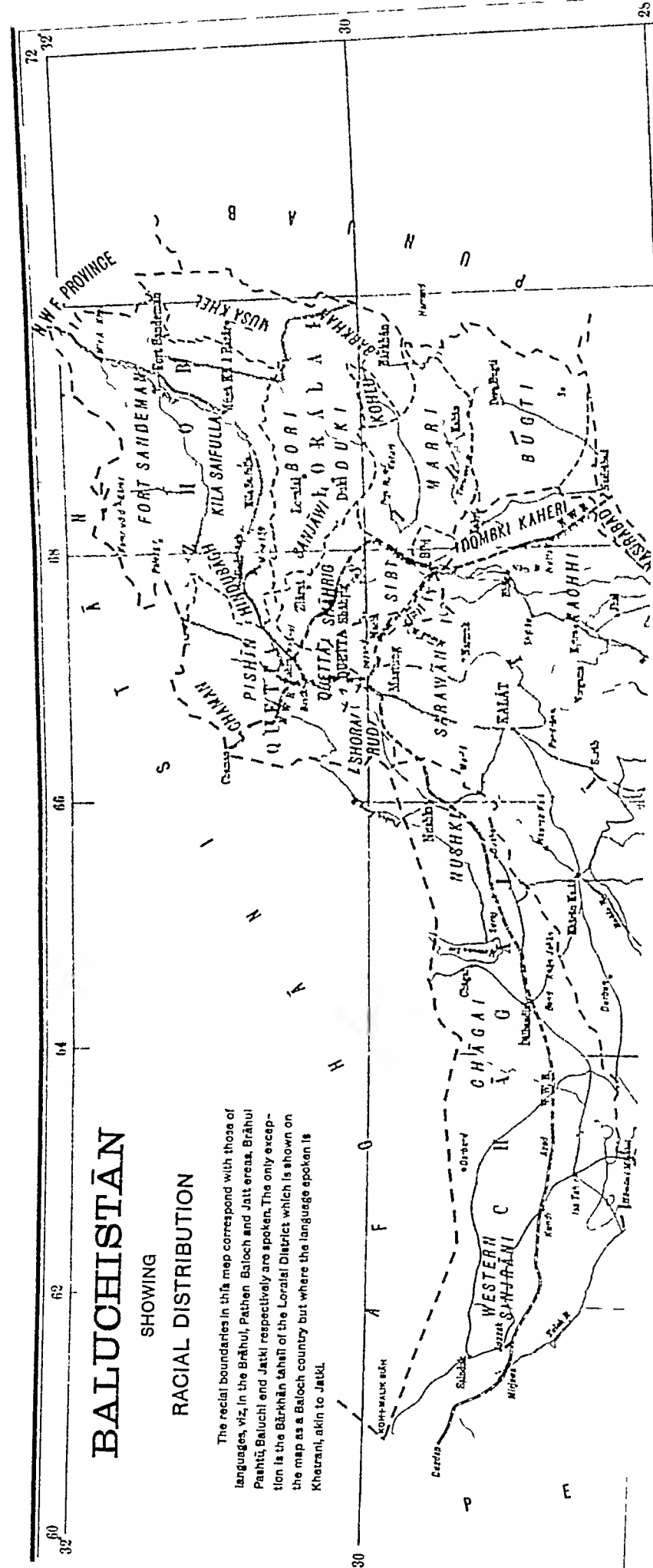
— as a glance at the racial distribution map will show — is a compact block of highland country in the North East of the Province comprising the districts of Quetta Pishin, a part of Sibi and Loralai, and the whole of Zhob. The

Pathans as a whole have decreased by 10 per cent which was only to be expected considering the general decrease in the population of the whole Province (139) and the migration of a considerable number of people from the Zhob District to the Afghan territory. The greatest drop is in the semi-indigenous. These are chiefly made up by Ghilzai Jawindah (§ 68) a detailed account of whom is given in Appendix II and who owing to the adverse conditions in the Province — famine and influenza — did not enter it in their accustomed numbers. This combined with the effect which famine and influenza had on those who did enter would account for their decrease. The aborigines consist mainly of individuals from the North West Frontier Province employed in transport work *leave* as recruits.

BALUCHISTAN

SHOWING RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

The racial boundaries in this map correspond with those of languages, viz. in the Brāhūi, Pathen Baloch and Jatt areas. Brāhūi, Pashtū, Baluchi and Jatt respectively are spoken. The only exception is the Bārkhān tahsil of the Loralai District which is shown on the map as a Baloch country but where the language spoken is Khetrani, akin to Jattī.



126 *Tarin* As a factor which affects all Pathan elements, of whatever branch, living in Zhob, the decrease in population of that district by 13,000 must be borne in mind (§13). With regard to the *Tarin* in particular, the Spin section — smallest of the three *Tarin* tribes in 1911 — shows a notable increase of 87 per cent, and is now second in the list above the *Tor*. This increase, however, is more apparent than real as in 1911 the *Makham* clan were included in the *Tor* while now they have been shown as among the *Spin*, to which they properly belong. This also accounts for the decrease in the former. Unlike most Pathans they are of a comparatively quiet and peaceful disposition and are found mainly in *Sharig* and *Sanjawi*. Their chief clan — the *Vanechi* — includes various alien elements. The *Tor* habitat is *Sibi*, *Quetta-Pishin* and *Loralai*. By far the most important of the *Tarin* tribe, both in numbers and political significance, are the *Bor Tarin* or *Abdal*. The present ruling family in Afghanistan is from this stock, and the *Achakzai* are one of the most prominent Pathan tribes in the Province. Their decrease is understandable considering the drop in the Pathan population all round. They inhabit the *Khawaja Amran* range, on the Afghan border near *Chaman*, the *Toba* plateau, and as far as *Kandahar* and *Herat* in Afghanistan.

	1911	1921	Variation per cent
<i>Tarin</i>	72,411	36,010	-4
<i>Spin</i>	5,134	9,613	+87
<i>Tor</i>	11,890	7,021	-41
<i>Achakzai</i>	20,772	19,146	-8
<i>Others</i>	115	228	+98

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Shirani The *Shiranis*, or *Maranis* as they are also called, are found in the North East Zhob near the *Takht-i-Suleman* and in the *Dera Ismail Khan* district of the North-West Frontier Province. The Zhob *Shiranis* are called

	1911	1921	Variation per cent
<i>Shirani</i>	8,562	7,297	-15

Bargha and the other *Largha*. (For special reasons of decrease see §13.)

Miana The *Miana* branch still left in Baluchistan is a very eviguous one, but shows an increase in all its tribes. The *Luni* are found in *Duki*, the *Jafar* and *Zamarai* in *Musakhel*. All these show signs curiously enough of Baloch influence. The *Jafar*, for instance, speak a *Jatki* dialect among themselves called

	1911	1921	Variation per cent
<i>Miana</i>	5,330	6,242	+17
<i>Luni</i>	2,516	3,187	+11
<i>Jafar</i>	1,286	1,355	+5
<i>Zamarai</i>	1,228	1,700	+39

Jafarki, and *Balochi* or *Pashto* to outsiders.

Kasi The *Kasi* are of little importance, their numbers, as can be seen from the marginal statement, are few, but they are well off owing to the fertility of the lands which they hold in the neighbourhood of *Quetta*, where they find profitable

	1911	1921	Variation per cent
<i>Kasi</i>	1,377	1,295	-3

market for all products. Their leading men command considerable influence in the surrounding villages.

Kakar The *Kakars* are by far the largest tribe in the Province and account for about one-eighth of its total population. It is hardly to be expected that so large a community would show the characteristic of a single tribe and indeed the *Kakar* can hardly be said to be one.

They are scarcely even a loose tribal confederation, so slight is the connection between the large clans of which

	1911	1921	Variation per cent
<i>Kakar</i>	105,073	92,600	-12
<i>Sanzarkhel</i>	56,032	46,138	-17
<i>Snatia</i>	23,349	22,510	-4
<i>Targhara</i>	14,089	12,021	-15
<i>Sargara</i>	2,343	2,352	+0.4
<i>Lamar</i>	492		
<i>Dawi</i>	284		
<i>Dumar</i>	7,755	7,741	-0.2
<i>Others</i>	729	1,529	+110

they are composed — each clan indeed forming really an independent tribe in itself. The general habitat of the *Kakar* is Zhob and *Loralai*. By far the largest individual tribe is the *Sanzarkhel* — the most important section of which, the *Jogzai*, provided the “King of Zhob” in the old days and still wields some influence in upper

Zhob. The *Dumar* really belong to the *Sanzarkhel* of which they are the largest section. After the *Sanzarkhel*, the next largest tribe are the *Snatia* whose head-quarters are *Quetta-Pishin* though some are found in *Sibi* and a small number in Zhob. The *Targhara* and *Sargara* chiefly inhabit *Quetta-Pishin* and the *Hindubagh* tahsil of Zhob. The *Dumars* are too small in number

to merit attention they are found in Shang Sanjawi and Boni tahsils. The decrease in the Kakar as a whole is due partly to the emigration of a large number of them to Afghanistan some years ago (§43). The federation is, however, so scattered over so large an area that it is difficult to assign any other particular causes for their decrease as a whole beyond the universal ones of influenza and famine. There was some Targhars emigration to Afghanistan after the Afghan War of 1919 and the tribe suffered more than most from influenza.

Pani. The Pani are even a looser conglomeration than the Kakar as might be deduced from a consideration of their very scattered areas. They are found in Sibi, Zhob and Loralai, parts of Afghanistan, and also in the North West Frontier Province. The only tribe which still retains any connection with the Pani nomenclature, is the Sibi Pani. On the other hand, the Pani of Loralai and Zhob have — for all practical purposes — dropped the Pani connection altogether adopt-

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Pani	25,673	21,373	-17
Mara Branch	6,714	4,872	-28
Musakhel	12,202	12,145	-0.5
Mandakhel	4,811	3,570	-27
Isot	2,612	2,801	+7
Zarkun	2,003	2,013	+0.5
Loran		1,991	
Unspecified		41	

ing separate names and evolving into separate tribes. The most important of these are the Musakhel, who inhabit the tahsil of the same name in the Loralai District. The Mandakhel come next, found chiefly in Lower Zhob. The Isot and Zarkun are small offshoots of the original Pani

stock, inhabiting respectively the Musakhel, Kohlu and Duki tahsils.

Baloch

General.

127 While there are many legends as to the origin of the Baloch, all our authoritative knowledge of them comes to this: that centuries ago they migrated into Baluchistan from Eastern Persia by way of Makran that they then slowly scattered over the Province in two main divisions—Eastern and Western, and that finally large numbers of them proceeded further afield into Sind and the Punjab. In this connection it is interesting to note that there are far more Baloch

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Baluchistan	172,473	176,524	+2.3
Sind	901,394	902,707	+0.1
Punjab	632,195	631,391	-0.1

in the latter two provinces than in the one to which they have given their name. The Baloch of Baluchistan are far less homogeneous than the Pathan and in many cases — as Mr. Dray points out — the term Baloch

conveys status rather than race including as it does tribes like the Khahani, Barr and Kenaguzai, whose racial claims to be Baloch are at least doubtful. The actual increase of the Baloch as a whole is — notwithstanding the marginal statement—somewhat doubtful. Mari-Bugti figures, for instance, are always suspect, and there is at least a suspicion that the Bugti Sardar — who for political reasons, was permitted to a certain extent to make his own Census — was moved more by feelings of amour propre and a desire to show that his tribe was in no way inferior to the Maris over the way than by any mere meticulous accuracy as to numbers. The Baloch are divided into two main territories and divisions Eastern and Western.

Eastern and Western
Baloch.

128 Eastern Baloch

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Eastern Baloch	111,325	109,002	-2
Pish	31,257	30,736	-2
Magani	17,777	17,212	-3
Mari	22,213	22,401	+0.8
Bugti	19,370	22,737	+17
Dumbki	3,713	614	-84
Khatri	14,323	12,123	-16
Unsettled	995	1,194	+20
Others	113	37	-67

The decrease amongst the Rind and the Magasi, besides the general causes of epidemics and famine is also due — especially in the case of the latter — to migration into Sind in large numbers just at the time when the Census was being taken. Many of these emigrants must have escaped being numbered by us. The untrustworthiness of the Mari and Bugti figures has already been commented on in the preceding paragraph.

It is possible also that some of the tribesmen who had really gone to Sind were included in our Census by the Tribal Chiefs. The Dumbki variation is probably due to better methods of enumeration. As for Khatri, there is every reason to believe that the menial and dependent classes have — with the object of raising their social status — returned themselves as veritable

The majority of them have now returned.

family of the Ahmadzai. This latter small but select community has increased largely during the decade. Some of this increase may be put down as natural but most of it can probably be attributed to the dependants of this community

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Brakhi Nucleus	22,877	22,974	+19
Akmalzai	—	119	+274
Itazai	154	331	+198
Miran	—	350	—
Kambhrai	3,093	2,914	—2
Gurguani	2,011	1,971	—2
Samalari	3,732	4,471	+23
Kalandari	2,612	4,823	+13
Dozai	1,223	1,743	+33

in Quetta Pishin returning themselves as Ahmadzai. The same cause is at work among the Itazai, many of whose dependants have undoubtedly returned themselves as Itazai with a view to raising their social status. The decrease of the Mirwan, Kambhrai and Gurguani is due to migration to Sind, the last named of these being peculiarly

liable to the effect of famine in shape of migration as they are but poorly off and possess little or no fertile land. The increase of the Samalari—a nomadic tribe—is due to emigration from across the Afghan border to Sarawan in search of better grazing, etc. That of the Kalandari may be partly attributed to the Mengals of Jhalawan returning themselves as Kalandari. The Pirikars formerly placed under miscellaneous were—at this Census—amalgamated with the Rodenis, which naturally sends the latter's figures up.

Last and Jatt.

Last.

131 The term Last merely indicates an inhabitant of Las Bela and has therefore a territorial rather than a racial meaning. At the same time not all

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Pan Raj	21,719	23,313	+18
Jamot	8,774	8,943	+31
Angaria	2,144	2,202	+7
Khakh	4,122	3,423	-16
Ror	8,274	8,279	—
Rasaha	8,103	8,027	-1
Unsettled	—	125	—

the inhabitants of Las Bela can call themselves Last which strictly speaking is confined to the Pan Raj or the five chief communities noted in the margin. Each of these five communities is theoretically equal, the Jamot being merely *primus inter pares* by reason of the fact that it supplies the ruling

family. With the passing of time other outside elements have joined themselves to the 'Last Nucleus'—as the original five communities may be called—and the Last are now a somewhat heterogeneous conglomeration. Among themselves the Last have various legends of an Arabian origin—like most of the other Baluch races to whom the glamour of Arabia seems irresistible. The Rungha, on the other hand lay claim to Rajput descent. It is impossible to say how much basis—if any—of real fact lies at the back of these legends. The Last decrease has been caused by influenza famine and migration which causes were discussed in chapter one (§ 45) when considering the general decrease in population all over Las Bela State. Only the Angaria show an increase due to their more settled and prosperous conditions which make them less liable to migration.

Jatt.

132. The Jatt do not occupy a particularly high position in the social tribal scale—the term Jatt or Judal having a somewhat contemptuous significance in the Province. Their origin though vague is presumably Indian. Unlike

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Jatt (Jat)	74,797	62,191	-19
Unsettled	—	3,791	—

the Jat—with whom of course they must not be confused—they are nearly all cultivators and good cultivators at that notwithstanding their subordinate position to their Brahui

overlords; they have a certain pride and self respect of their own and many of them are fine up-standing individuals. The Brahui men take the Jatt women to wife though a Brahui woman rarely marries a Jatt man. They are not numerous in the Baluch and after that in the Sibi District and then the Dera Isma'il Khan country. Some are also found in Las Bela. The drop in the Jatt population is due to influenza and migration to Sind on account of famine. The increase among the aliens is due to the immigration of Jatt from the Punjab and Sind for temporary employment in Camel Bullock and other transport corps.

camel lifters and trackers. Their search for grazing for their animals forces them to be continually on their move. In 1920-21 they visited East Persia with their camels in large numbers where they were employed on transport work on the East Persian Cordon. This temporary emigration at the very time that our enumeration was in progress, as well as the fact that—like other communities of low degree—they endeavour to improve their status by trying to amalgamate themselves with superior tribal units, such as the Maras and Bugtia, accounts partly for their decrease to say nothing of influenza and famine.

Tribal Followers.

133. The tribal followers are a very motley crew the descendants of individuals who hailed originally from many countries outside Baluchistan Africa, Persia Afghanistan, India. There is a tendency for them to be gradually absorbed into the ranks of tribes with whom they live.

Hindus.

130 The figures for indigenous Hindus and Sikhs were discussed—as far as any discussion is possible—in chapter IV and there is nothing to be added under this heading here. Some indication was also given as to certain aspects of local Hinduism. A few remarks, however on the subject of old Hindu families who form the

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Tribal Followers.	27,942	1,844	-11
Indigenous Hindus	14,843	17,479	+17
Indigenous Sikhs	2,799	811	-70

indigenous Hindu population may not be out of place here. These old families have been domiciled in the country so long that they have almost as much right to be considered indigenous as the tribesmen themselves. The Hindus of Kalat town may indeed be far more indigenous, since they claim descent from the ancient Soma dynasty that ruled Kalat long before the Brahuis came to Baluchistan. Others identify themselves with the old legends of the Baloch and aver that they came with the latter from far-off Aleppo. All indications, however point to much nearer countries of origin — the Indian provinces of the Punjab and Sind. Some may have come from more distant parts of India and few perhaps by way of Afghanistan. But however diverse may have been the places of origin and the dates of their migration the local effect of a common environment has been to turn them into a more or less homogeneous community. The object of their migration, as usual with Hindu movements, was trade and it is in the useful capacity of shop-keepers that they take their place in the tribal organization. In the olden days ranking lower than the lowest of the dependants they remained subject to various restrictions but were on the other hand protected by their tribal masters. The restrictions are now a thing of the past but the protection remains, the Hindu—like that other useful individual the Lori (§136)—being inviolate in tribal warfare. Unlike the Lori however the Hindu Hania is generally well off, or reputed to be so, and his immunity does not cover him from the risks of casual raiding and robbing. The Indian Panchayat still functions amongst local Hindu Communities. Ten years ago Mr Bray noted that these indigenous institutions were on the wane as a consequence of the setting up of courts throughout the country and also owing to a new spirit of individualism which was growing up in the country generally leading men to make light of old ties and customs. He added that official support would doubtless restore to these indigenous bodies their former usefulness. The local influence of the Panchayat seem on the whole to have increased during the decade specially in centres where there are large Hindu communities. Except in Quetta, and perhaps one or two other big centres, where the influence of the orthodox Hindu alien has been at work little movement during the decade in the direction of orthodoxy has been made by the indigenous Hindus who—cut off from the outside world—still care and know very little about that most important Hindu institution caste. Most of them are undoubtedly Aroras a few possibly are Khatri. The Bhatias of Las Bela may possibly be Rajput. But in general as long as a man is a Hindu, this is considered sufficient for ordinary every day intercourse. In matters of marriage however they are endogamous within their own community and within the circle of their own old families. In matters of religion manners and customs their beliefs and practices are coloured by the influence of the Islamic majority amongst whom they live (§ 70). Infant marriage amongst the indigenous Hindus appears to be very rare. In the old days girls

were married off between the ages of twelve and eighteen. This somewhat high average may have fallen off of recent years, but probably still remains higher than amongst the alien Hindus of the Province, or amongst those in the rest of India. It is in the matter of widow marriage that the indigenous Hindus show their most pronounced unorthodoxy, as this practice is more or less prevalent throughout the country to a greater or less degree. A few cases of divorce even have been known. Ten years ago in a forecast of the future tendencies of indigenous Hinduism, Mr Bray was of the opinion that with the rise of orthodoxy caste restrictions would be resuscitated, sub-castes would become strictly endogamous, the marriage age would be lowered and widow re-marriage abandoned. As far as can be seen, however, there has been little practical change during the decade in the religious or social practices of the old Hindu families.

Summary

140 Owing to the local conditions caste—except amongst the old Hindu families, and even here only to a very minor degree—plays no part with the indigenous people of the province. Our main consideration therefore is confined to tribe and race. There are three chief indigenous races in Baluchistan: Pathan, Baloch and Brahui. The Pathans and Brahuīs show a decrease during the decade which was only to be expected considering the general drop in the population of the province (§39). The Baloch show a slight increase, but this rise is suspect owing to the doubtful nature of some of the figures on which this calculation is based. The Pathans are divided into six main branches, all of which except the unimportant Miana show a decrease of varying percentages. The Baloch are divided into two main sections, Eastern and Western. The former show a decrease, the latter an increase, mainly due to a rise in the population of one single area, Kharan. The rise in this area is as much due to better enumeration as to any other factor. Ten years ago Mr Bray prophesied the gradual absorption of the Brahui race into some more virile community. A decade is of course not a sufficiently extended period by which to judge a movement such as this, and the seeds of decay may be at work under the surface, but our present figures do not indicate any such disintegration so far—rather the reverse if anything. Of the minor tribes and races, the two most important are the Lasi and Jatt, both showing a decrease. Others are Sayyids, the Dehwar, Med, Lori and Jat—the last two being gipsies and camel-men respectively of Baluchistan—and the indigenous Hindus. All except the last named show decrease—mostly considerable. In this connection it must be remembered that there is a general tendency throughout the Province for the inferior tribes to return themselves as one of the three main races in order to better their social status. It may be noted that there are no ‘depressed classes’ among the indigenous population of the province, but among the aliens there are to be found sweepers (4,398), dhobis and similar castes which in some of the Indian Provinces are classed as “Depressed.”

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

XXVII.—Variation by Caste Tribe Race or Nationality

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION.		VARIATION.	
	1921	1911	ACTUAL FIGURES 1911-21	PER CENT 1911-21
	1	2	3	4
TOTAL	779,825	634,703	-83,078	-12.2
Baluch	176,828	172,478	+4,350	+2.5
<i>Indigenous</i>	173,203	169,190	+4,013	+2.3
<i>Factors</i>	185,862	183,118	+2,744	+1.5
Bogt	22,727	16,270	+6,457	+39.7
Domiki	6,646	6,712	-66	-1.0
Khotran	17,123	14,183	+2,940	+20.7
Mapran	8,792	17,777	-8,985	-50.0
Man	22,661	22,223	+438	+1.9
Rand Patoch	4,748			
Jamali	2,861			
Khoon	2,418	31,267	-28,849	-118.6
Lashari	4,287			
Unspecified	15,272			
Umran	1,164	949	+215	+18.4
Baluch unspecified	378	417	-39	-9.8
<i>Western</i>	6,139	57,321	+51,182	+833.6
Balochi	1,740	1,310	+430	+32.8
Dawki	4,474	1,119	+3,355	+299.6
Gochki	673	821	-148	-22.0
Kambo	1,661	1,123	+538	+47.9
Ram	6,666	4,147	+2,519	+37.7
Rakhshani	91,677	30,961	+60,716	+66.2
Tind	17,128	14,561	+2,567	+17.6
Sangar	4,256	8,799	-4,543	-52.3
Ranjana	481	121	+360	+74.8
Others	7,822	401	+7,421	+94.0
<i>Semi-Indigenes</i>	3,373	3,004	+369	+12.3
Burder	1,196	1,714	-518	-30.2
Others	2,177	1,290	+887	+41.6
<i>Aliens</i>	363	149	+214	+58.4
<i>British</i>	156,734	187,787	-31,053	-19.8
<i>Original Yawls</i>	17,056	15,617	+1,439	+9.2
Amudarya	119	23	+96	+80.6
Chirchik	1,291	2,911	-1,620	-125.1
Chirchik	41	136	-95	-23.1
Chirchik	4,322	2,973	+1,349	+31.9
Chirchik	2,411	2,973	-562	-23.1
Chirchik	2,286	2,234	+52	+2.3
Chirchik	1,796	1,722	+74	+4.3
Chirchik	4,671	3,729	+942	+20.2
<i>British</i>	51,937	55,370	-3,433	-6.6
Baluch	16,341	15,232	+1,109	+7.3
Baluch	2,991	2,618	+373	+14.2
Kurd	2,572	2,929	-357	-14.2
Labi	2,291	18,979	-16,688	-73.4
Lungar	2,796	2,988	-192	-6.8
Wang-khal	2,814	1,977	+837	+42.4
Raj-wal	628	624	+4	+0.6
Kawamul	2,172	2,172	0	0.0
Karpara	1,294	1,174	+120	+9.4
Kotah-wal	2,162	2,719	-557	-25.7
Kabwari	3,314	4,773	-1,459	-32.9
Yag Wargal				
<i>British</i>	58,772	61,704	-2,932	-5.0
Baluch	9,973	16,334	-6,361	-63.8
Kurd	1,311	1,219	+92	+7.0
Labi	16,442	12,909	+3,533	+27.3
Wang-khal	2,172	2,988	-816	-37.3
Karpara	1,294	1,174	+120	+9.4
Kotah-wal	1,294	1,174	+120	+9.4
Kabwari	1,294	1,174	+120	+9.4
Yag Wargal	1,294	1,174	+120	+9.4
<i>British</i>	2,019	2,682	-663	-32.9
Baluch	1,291	1,211	+80	+6.2
Kurd	622	611	+11	+1.8
Labi	161	160	+1	+0.6
<i>British</i>	192,164	216,817	-24,653	-12.7
<i>Indigenes</i>	174,061	184,082	-10,021	-5.7
Baluch	1,291	1,211	+80	+6.2
Kurd	622	611	+11	+1.8
Labi	161	160	+1	+0.6
Wang-khal	2,172	2,988	-816	-37.3
Karpara	1,294	1,174	+120	+9.4
Kotah-wal	1,294	1,174	+120	+9.4
Kabwari	1,294	1,174	+120	+9.4
Yag Wargal	1,294	1,174	+120	+9.4

XXXIX.—Variation by Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality—contd.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION		VARIATION	
	1921	1911	ACTUAL NUMBERS 1911-21	PER CENT 1911-1921
1	2	3	4	5
Pathan—contd				
Sargama	2,352	2,313	+40	+0.4
Snattia	22,619	23,319	-830	-3.4
Tayghara	12,021	14,089	-2,068	-14.7
Others	1,520	1,505	+21	+1.0
Kash	1,295	1,337	-42	-3.1
Isani	3,187	2,816	+371	+13.2
Pani	27,323	28,615	-948	-3.3
Main branch	1,072	0,714	-1,742	-26.0
Isot	2,601	2,812	-211	-7.6
Lann	1,081		+1,081	
Mandokhel	3,670	4,044	-1,074	-21.8
Musakhel	13,115	12,202	+913	+7.7
Zarkun	2,017	2,003	+14	+0.7
Unspecified	41		+41	
Shirani	7,297	8,552	-1,255	-14.7
Tarin	36,010	37,414	-1,401	-2.7
Abdal Achakzal	19,140	20,272	-1,126	-5.6
Spin Tarin	9,613	5,134	+4,479	+37.2
Tor Tarin	7,023	11,690	-4,667	-40.0
Unspecified	228	115	+113	+48.3
Zmarai	1,700	1,228	+472	+39.9
Other Pathan	1,340	661	+679	+55.0
Semi-Indigenous	1,467	22,377	-8,850	-39.7
Durrani	2,344	2,927	-583	-19.9
Ghilzai	9,639	18,586	-8,927	-49.0
Pathan unspecified	1,464	604	+860	+83.0
Aliens	1,636	1,107	+529	+12.0
Last Panj Raj	27,212	27,779	-4,567	-16.4
Angaria	3,363	7,146	-1,217	+6.9
Burra	1,279	5,774	-1,095	-20.3
Jamot	6,663	9,724	-3,061	-31.5
Rumjha	6,027	5,103	+924	+15.5
Sheikh	3,725	1,432	+2,293	+15.9
Unspecified	155		+155	
Jat	66,082	78,400	-11,418	-14.6
Indigenous	63,191	78,397	-15,206	-19.4
Aliens	3,791	3	+3,788	
Sayyid	21,542	22,183	-641	-2.9
Indigenous	20,265	21,296	-1,031	-4.8
Fakhar	9,501	9,750	-249	-2.5
Chishti	1,229	1,500	-271	-18.1
Gharshun	766	795	-10	-1.3
Kaheri	795	938	-142	-15.1
Mashwani	924	1,008	-84	-8.3
Taran	935	1,231	-296	-22.8
Ustrana	623	764	-141	-18.5
Others	5,451	5,303	+148	+2.8
Aliens	1,277	887	+390	+34.0
Other Musalman	93,507	99,509	-6,002	-6.0
Indigenous	71,766	82,068	-10,302	-12.5
Barzada	10,685	10,257	+428	+4.2
Dehwar	5,455	7,376	-1,871	-25.5
Gadra	6,958	7,201	-243	-3.4
Tribal followers	24,888	27,982	-3,094	-11.1
Gola	172	834	-662	-79.4
Jat	3,226	5,680	-1,954	-34.4
Khoja	311	367	-56	-15.3
Langa'h or Kori	1,371	570	+801	+140.5
Lori	6,890	10,936	-4,046	-37.0
Med	1,628	2,494	-866	-34.7
Nakib	5,577	6,535	-959	-14.7
Others	4,105	1,885	+2,220	+117.9
Semi-Indigenous	2,613	4,101	-1,491	-36.3
Hazara	1,997	2,454	-557	-22.7
Other Musalman	616		+616	
Alien Musalman	19,128	14,987	+4,141	+27.7
Hindu	51,348	37,002	+13,746	+38.5
Indigenous	17,479	14,985	+2,494	+16.6
Aliens	33,869	22,617	+11,252	+49.8
Sikh	7,741	8,390	-649	-7.7
Indigenous	841	2,799	-1,958	-69.9
Aliens	6,900	5,591	+1,309	+23.4
Miscellaneous	7,059	6,063	+996	+16.4
European	4,751	4,210	+541	+12.8
Anglo Indian	234	123	+111	+90.2
Indian Christian	1,708	752	+956	+127.1
Others	366	978	-612	-62.6

APPENDIX II

NOTE ON THE AFGHAN PAWINDAHS.

BY

RAI BHADUR DIWAN JANIAT RAI C.I.E.

*See Pages 53 and 1-5*Pawindahs, their
classes.

1. The name Pawindah is applied to all those migratory tribes who come down to British territory at the beginning of the cold weather returning as the Samme approaches to the highlands of Afghanistan, known as the Khurasan. From time immemorial, the Pawindahs have traded between India and Khurasan. They bring down long strings of camels laden with the goods of Afghanistan and carry back, in exchange, the produce of Hindustan and the manufactures of all parts. Many of the poor Pawindahs, instead of trading, engage in the local carrying trade in the Derajat, while others subsist on the profits which they derive from their flock and herds. The Pawindahs may be roughly divided into three classes—

- (1) Those who bring their families and establish themselves in fixed camping grounds known as *hirs* (camp villages) a portion perhaps going off to trade.
- (2) Those who come down with caravans (*lafles*) but without their families and who have no fixed camping ground and
- (3) Those who have no belongings and who come down as labourers.

These latter are known by the name of *chawra* folk. They wander about, sometimes in gangs, sometimes in twos and threes, through the towns and villages of the Derajat and administered areas of Baluchistan. They are ready for rough work of any sort such as stooping, breaking road-making, clearing jungles (*but mari*) and any sort of job where energy and strength are more necessary than professional skill. They are industrious and economical, saving all they can earn to take back with them to Afghanistan and subsisting while here mainly on what they gain by begging in the evenings after the day's work is over.

Pawindah tribes.

2. The Ghilzai tribes are said to be descendants of Ibrahim or Ibrahīm, and Toran. Toran had four sons after whom are known the Nasar Kharot, Tokhi and Hotak. The six tribes descended from Ibrahim are Musakbel, Ishak, Tarak Andar Ahmadzai and Isap. The descendants of Isap were Sulaman (the progenitor of the Sulamanbel) and Ali. The main branches of the Sulaman Khel are the Sulaiman Khel, Saraz and Isakbel, while the tribes who have descended from Ali are the Ghilzais, Musakbel and Musakbel.

Some say that the Nasar, Hotaks, and also Shinwars are directly descended from Toran; others, however, deny this and say that they and their tribe mentioned above are the descendants of Ghor Badshah's son. The story though possibly if not probably—false is interesting and is as follows—

Ghor Badshah's son is said to have entered Hindustan as a fugitive and to have abducted a Bhittani woman of good family who became pregnant. He was pursued and seized by the outraged relatives and when on the point of being killed by them stated that he was a prince and the son of Ghor Badshah. A *push* (blacksmith) and a *dum* (musician) had accompanied the prince on his travels and these were sent back with the latter's request that Ghor should the prince was kept as hostage. They obtained the required attestation, but on their return demanded that the daughters of the prince in marriage as the price of their attestation. The prince was forced to agree and the descendants of these are said to be from the *push* the Nasars and the Hotaks and from the *dum* the Musakbel and Dotanla.

Since the occupation of the Zhob and Loralai districts we have brought more and more into intimate relation with these tribes who during the winter months enter British India in great numbers some occupying and grazing their flocks camels to other tracts known as Zarmelan, others to the south of the Gomul river and others again in the Damsa (Derajat) and part of the Loralai district. Many of these too come down as labourers into Zhob, Loralai and the North West Frontier Province districts. Many others of the well-to-do class trade all over India and there is hardly a big city in India where these men may not be found in the cold weather some indeed having found their way as far as Australia.

(1) Common term.

(2) The last are composed of *malikdustans*, *khil* though all are attributed to descent from the same ancestor. The *malikdustans* are descendants of Sulaman (called *malik*) and his main branches are the *malikdustans*, *malikdustans*, *malikdustans*. The second are said to be descended from the *malikdustans* and the *malikdustans* are said to be descended from the *malikdustans* and are often only known as the *malikdustans*.

Besides these, there are the following Pawindah tribes, who are not Glulzai by origin —

1	Miankhel	5	Mitha
2	Dautani	6	Malakhel
3	Nasari	7	Kundi
4	Miani	8	Ghorani

Most of these join the Glulzais in good and ill, and for this purpose the Miankhel, Dautani and Miani join the Andar, the Mitha, Kundi and Ghorani join the Nasar, while the Nasari and Malakhel join the Torani or the Brahui whichever suits them.

The Pawindah tribes, who generally come periodically from Afghanistan to India are the Nasars (including the Miani and the Malakhel), Kharot or Kharoti, Sulemankhel, Shinwar, Nasari Mitha, Kundi, Taraki, Toklu Andar and Dautani. Of these who enter the Zhob district on their way from Afghanistan to Dera Ismail Khan and back are the Nasar, Kharot Shinwar Dautani and Suleman Khel. The Kharot¹ and Shinwar come in small numbers, and from Zhob they pass on to Kikal Damun in the Musakhel *talaka* and Duki, where they graze their flocks and engage in labour, some of the Kharot pass their winter in the Loralai district. The Dautani and Suleman Khel graze their flocks during the winter months in the hills in the vicinity of Minghal Kot. Mir Ali Khel, Gul Kachib, Husnu Nika and Kuchmina in the Fort Sindeman tahsil, where they pay the grazing tax (*tanu*). A few of them go to the Punjab for labour, but the majority of them remain with their families in the Fort Sindeman tahsil.

3 During the cold weather of 1877-78 an enumeration of the Pawindahs, who entered the Derajat through the passes, was made, and it was found that they numbered 76,403 — Approximate numbers

Men	55,139
Women	9,128
Boys	25,122
Girls	6,114

They were again enumerated in 1878-79 when their number was found to be 77,576. The Census of 1880-81 showed that the total number of Pawindahs in the Dera Ismail Khan district was 19,392, males 28,520, females 15,119.

Khan Bahadur Ahmad Shah Khan, Zangri Khel, Nasar, who has permanently settled in the Pishin tahsil, tells me that since 1877-78 the number of Pawindahs who migrate periodically must have considerably increased, and in this he is supported by Khan Sahib Pir Muhammad Khan Andar, of Quetta and Malik Muhammad Karim, Kharot. Khan Sahib Pir Muhammad Khan says that though a considerable number of Miankhel, Miani, Kundi and Dautani have acquired land in Afghan territory, taken to agriculture and adopted a more settled life, the number of *charra* folk who come to British territory for labour has enormously increased.

The total number of Glulzais enumerated in Baluchistan in 1911 was 18,586 (males 10,889, females 7,697) which was made up of the following tribes —

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Kharo	17,40	1,397	19,037
Nasar	1,417	1,222	2,639
Suleman Khel	2,821	1,819	4,640
Israk	1,119	967	2,116
Other Glulzais	3,419	2,142	5,561

The Census Report of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1911 shows that the total number of Pathans in that Province was 815,183 (males 440,500, females 395,683) of whom 12,180 (males 26,209, females 16,271) showed Afghanistan as their birth place. In Table XIII of the Report (caste, tribe, race or nationality) the various Pawindah tribes do not seem to have been shown separately, and have been lumped under Glulzai, whose total number was 30,611 (males 17,163, females 13,118). The Nasari (males 3,285, females 3,121, total 6,406) and the Shinwar (males 1,033, females 156, total 1,189) only have been shown separately. The Glulzais were distributed over the following districts — Peshawar—males 1,170, females 2,841, Kohat—males 511, females 326, Bannu—males 2,013, females 1,363, Dera Ismail Khan—males 10,231, females 8,882, and trans-frontier posts—males 208, females 33. At the recent Census (March 1921) the total number of Pawindahs recorded in the North-West Frontier Province was 19,604, males 11,079, females 8,525, of whom 2,534 (males 2,026, females 508) were enumerated in Peshawar and 17,070 (males 9,053, females 8,017) in Dera Ismail Khan. The details by tribes are not available. The total number of Glulzais enumerated in the Districts in Baluchistan in 1920-21 was 9,462 —

Districts	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Quetta Pishin	1,039	501	1,543
Loralai	3,750	2,862	6,612
Zhob	311	60	403
Bolan	61	2	66
Chagai	46	9	55
Sibi	525	258	783
TOTAL	5,787	3,695	9,462

(1) An unusually large number of Pawindahs has this year (1921-22) come to Baluchistan—especially the Kharot and Taraki.

Import and Export Trade.

4. The value of their import and export trade was, in 1877-78 estimated at Rs. 1,97,000 and 19 07,000 respectively. The principal articles of import were dried fruits (7,00,000) madder (6,00,000), raw silk (3 00,000) wool (1,50,000) drugs (1,02,000) and the exports included indigo (6 00 000), cotton goods (11,50 000) and tea (1 00,000).

The value of the exports from Dera Ismail Khan in 1911-12 was Rs. 5,02,971 and the imports during the same year amounted to Rs. 7 61 942. During 1920-1 the exports amounted to Rs. 78,29 1 6 and imports to Rs. 61,28,711.

CHAPTER XII

OCCUPATION.

Statistical data

SUBJECT	TABLES	
	Imperial	Subsidiary
Occupation, General	XVII	
Occupational Statistics 1901 II—21		XI
Salaries and Occupations of Agricultural and Industrial Workers	XVIII	
Certain mixed Occupations	XIX	
Domestic and Foreign Commerce and Dependent Industries	XX	
Occupational Statistics of Tribal Tribes	XXI	
Occupational Statistics of the 1901 Census		XII
Castes and Tribes		XIII
Industrial Statistics	XVII	XVIII
Statistics of Employment in the 1901 Census		XIV

141 In considering the local figures for Occupation we are faced with difficulties of a similar nature to those met with in some of the previous chapters—difficulties connected with the peculiar nature of the Baluchistan population and its sharp division into aliens and indigenous. When we have the requisite figures—as with the former—the population is in a small minority and of a purely artificial nature and where we have the really natural people of Baluchistan—as with the latter—our figures are often meagre in the extreme. With regard to occupation it must be remembered that it is only in advanced Western communities and in Eastern communities in which the system of caste under one guise or another is wide-spread, that specialization of labour is found. Now in the Province caste is practically unknown (§121) and the indigenous population is primitive. Primitive man is the perfect Jack of all-trades—his own butcher, baker, carpenter, blacksmith, house builder, boat builder and so forth. The Baluchistan tribes have, of course, advanced beyond the state of primitive man, but they have not yet reached that stage where specialization begins to make its influence seriously felt. In the course of a year a local tribesman may gain his livelihood in a dozen different ways. He cultivates his own patch of land, lends a hand to cultivate the land of his richer neighbour in return for a payment in kind, works as a casual labourer on the railway, calls himself a ‘*Jamadar*’ and provides road coolies for a labour contractor, indulges in a small trading venture down to Sind, and—with the proceeds—buys a few camels and hires them out for Government or other transport. He himself, I asked, will say that he is a *Zamindar*—thus being the most aristocratic of local professions—but from the Census point of view what occupation does he follow?

142 Again our Tribal Census—as already explained—was on a family, not on an individual, basis, (§7) and we were therefore compelled to deduce the occupation of the various members of the family from the occupation of the head of the household except in certain cases where we used special means to ascertain details of specialized occupations. As regards males, probably our tribal enumeration produced on the whole as accurate results as would have been obtained by an individual Census. Once we knew the particulars regarding the head of the family we were able to make a fairly shrewd guess at the corresponding information regarding the other members of the family on the male side (§7). Children, whether boys or girls, we have been safe in treating as

General
Occupation and the
Tribal Census

dependants on the main occupation of the head of the family. There remained however the women. Of the tribal woman it was noted in the 1911 Report—

“In theory he has no occupation at all she is a mere dependant on the family into which she was born or into which she has married. In actual fact she is one of the hardest workers in the family though most of her work is household drudgery and her lowly labour that the tribesman considers beneath his dignity.”

If for instance it is the man who ploughs the soil, sows the seed and waters the crops it is the woman who assists in the reaping and threshing and whose special duty is the grinding of the daily corn, and the making of the daily bread. Amongst the nomads the flocks and herds are the man's special care while the woman pitches the tent milks and churns. Whether nomad or villager the woman is the universal brewer of wood and drawer of water. In fact without her the tribesman's life would not be worth living and apart from other considerations it is no wonder that there are so few indigenous bachelors in the Province. At the same time ask a tribesman to enumerate the workers in his household and he will only give the number of full grown men declining to dignify his women folk with the title of workers, though she probably often works a good deal harder than he does and the difficulty remains as to how—from the Census point of view—to classify this mass of all work.

Distribution and Variations of Occupations

143. Considering all the local circumstances the safest procedure would seem to be to follow the example of the 1911 Report and to consider more the number of individuals supported by the various occupations than the actual number of workers. A glance at the marginal statement shows one satisfactory feature not always found in this Report—the figures in 1921 confirm those of 1911. The

Distribution of Occupations.

	1911	1921	variation per cent
Agriculture	69	67	—3
Pasture	11	7	—4
Industry	4	8	+1
Administration	1	5	+1
Trade	4	4	
Transport	2	4	+1
Domestic service	2	3	+1
Labourer (industrial)	1	2	+1
Arts and Professions	1	1	
Others	8	2	
Total	100	100	

overwhelming part played by Agriculture is at first sight surprising. Baluchistan calls up a picture of a pastoral rather than an agricultural country and in Chapter III the nomadic nature of the population was emphasized. Here we find only 7 per cent. of the population—little more than that supported by industry—were nominally dependant on Pasture. The truth is of course that—as pointed out in the first paragraph of this chapter—the average tribesman is a Jack-of-all-trades and though he may really be more nomad than agriculturist as well as doing a dozen odd jobs besides he prefer to retain himself as *Malik* (Landlord) a being most respectable of local occupations. The indigenous agriculturist is often partly nomadic too and a glance at Imperial Table XVIII will show the large place filled by pasture as a secondary occupation to agriculture. The position of Industry on our list is somewhat misleading until one analyses the local nature of this occupation. In the ordinary sense of the word the Province is the very opposite of industrial. Imperial Table XVII will show and our occupations are chiefly made up of weavers. *Khar* diggers mostly (Ghilzai Pathan) carpenters blacksmith grain parchers butchers, wool spinners cotton weavers boot makers, tailors dyers, barbers scavengers and other humble pursuits of a like nature. These occupations in the town are filled mostly by aliens. In the tribal villages the work of many of these occupations (butchers bakers weavers etc.) is carried out by each household for itself either by members of family or by the tribal dependants. This combined with the village blacksmith and carpenter and the importation of a few necessities such as mill made cloth suffices for the simple village need. A few of the more highly developed industries for supplying the need of the alien population exist but they are on a small scale and of the small number which follow them only a still smaller proportion are from the indigenous population. The number engaged in Administration may seem rather large in a Province so little administered as Baluchistan but the very fact that it is little administered and that the people themselves do take part in the

own government under the Sandeman policy of home-rule, *i.e.*, the gradual pacification of the frontier by the frontier tribesmen themselves, accounts for this apparent anomaly. The bulk of the Administration figures are supplied by the levy corps, district levies, police and the army. Trade in the large centres and for the more complicated needs of the aliens is mostly in the hands of alien Hindus, while the indigenous Hindus (§139) fulfil the same function in the villages and for the tribal communities. A decade ago, Transport supported slightly fewer individuals than trade now it supports the same number. This will hardly surprise any one with any experience of Baluchistan—"the land of the camel"—as Mr. Bray calls it. Indeed the wonder is that the proportion of transport workers is not larger still. Railways in the Province are few and far between, and animal transport—whether pack in the shape of camels or on wheels in that of bullock carts—is very largely used. Domestic Service is chiefly made up of tribal followers which accounts for the somewhat large figures under this head. Labour is represented mainly by the unskilled variety of labourers who have not specified their exact occupation. A small proportion of skilled labour is employed by the Military Works, Railways and other technical departments. Members of the Professions are not numerous in the Province, their composition can be seen in Imperial Table XVII. The remaining 2 per cent is made up by the others composed of fishermen, mimmers, beggars, etc.

144 The marginal statement serves at any rate one useful purpose, it confirms the figures given in Chapter I for the general decrease in the Province, whether as a whole or for Districts and States* (\$39), the latter showing a decrease under every heading except for domestic service, labour indefinite and others. The chief causes for decrease are emigration and influenza. There has possibly also been some change of occupation from agriculture and pasture to transport and labour. The increase in domestic service is due in part—at any rate—to the fact that tribal followers this time have all

Actual variation in occupation 1911 1921

	Actual variation 1911 21		
	Baluchistan	Districts	States
Agriculture	— 29 585 —	9 127 —	20 158
Pasture	— 34 361 —	17 790 —	10 565
Industry	— 2 127 +	2 379 —	4 500
Administration	+ 9 870 +	11 808 —	1 978
Trade	+ 3 017 +	5 223 —	2 170
Transport	+ 1 839 +	6 893 —	5 060
Domestic service	+ 10 985 +	2 077 +	8 908
Labour indefinite	+ 1 492 +	245 +	1 207
Professions	— 949 +	275 —	1 187
Others	+ 4 752 +	4 551 +	201
TOTAL	— 75 078 +	6 236 —	11 314

been shown under domestic service. The occupational figures for tribal dependants in 1911 are not available, but it appears that only a portion of these were then entered under domestic service, the rest being shown as following the occupation of the heads of their families. The increase of labour in the States is due to the scarcity and famine conditions prevailing in the last years of the decade which compelled a number of agriculturists to turn to other means of livelihood. In the Districts agriculture and pasture show a decrease. These are the occupations chiefly depended upon by the indigenous population who were mainly affected by Influenza and famine. The other occupations are patronised by aliens whose number—varying from year to year throughout the Province—has risen considerably during the decade under review (§16).

Analysis of Chief Occupations

145 Before analysing the figures in the subjoined statement it must be explained that—like so many of our statistics—they cannot be taken exactly at their face value. The picture called up by a Non-cultivating landlord as the owner of a considerable estate on the produce of which he lives at his ease is far from the truth as regards Baluchistan. It might be difficult in fact to find a tribesman without some diminutive plot of land of his own from which to take the dignity of *Mahl*. But he is by no means entirely—or perhaps, even mainly—dependant on it. His chief means of livelihood as already pointed out, may be something quite different—sheep, camels, or itinerant trade, and these being the more profitable he finds it economical to get a neighbour, perhaps even poorer than himself, to relieve him of the trouble of attending to it. There are, it is true, a few landowners whose estates are in reality too large for them to attend to themselves, and who therefore lease their property—or at any rate some of it—to

* As our Tribal Census includes workers and their dependants, it obviously covers the whole of the population of the Province.

tenants but these are in a small minority. The same remarks apply to our next class, Cultivating Landlords and Tenants, who also depend largely for their livelihood on non-agricultural pursuits. For instance, about one-fourth of this class of actual workers have also returned themselves as dependants on animals, either as breeders or drivers. Only the figures for Farm and Field Labourers are free from exaggeration, and indeed probably err in the opposite direction since they do not take into account the nomads who wander from one harvest to another and add to their pastoral earnings by availing at the reaping. The figures for the two remaining occupations Market Gardening and Forestry may be taken as substantially correct. The latter includes Forest Officers, Rangers, Guards, Wood cutters and Firewood collectors.

	1911			1921			Variation.
	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Total.	
Agriculture	198,653	291,127	508,490	172,748	261,069	338,915	-79,545
Non-cultivating landlords	22,821	82,118	77,619	18,718	29,785	87,471	-20,178
Cultivating landlords and tenants	150,049	229,940	478,853	134,362	232,216	476,939	-929
Land, soil and machine, etc.	145	180	225	6	6	16	-209
Farm and Field labourers	4,911	1,247	6,211	817	1,264	1,885	-4,228
Market gardeners, etc.	1,821	1,799	3,610	784	61	1,280	-929
Forestry, etc.	1,021	2,063	3,037	43	72	116	-2,921

Viewing agriculture as a whole we see there has been a drop of more than 20,000 owing to the general decrease of population in the Province. In 1911 the non-cultivating landlords represented 14 per cent of the total agriculturalists; in 1921 they had dropped to 11 many of them having been forced by famine conditions to dispense with labourers and till their property themselves. By far the greater proportion of the agriculturalists comes under the head of cultivating landlord and tenants 81 per cent of the total in 1911 and 88.7 in 1921. Probably this rise is due to a portion of non-cultivating landlords during the decade being forced to become cultivating landlords.

The minor occupations show a drop from 2 per cent to 6 per cent. This decrease is due to the general condition mentioned above, i.e. famine which compelled those following these occupations to turn to other indefinite labour for example as a means of livelihood.

The marginal figures and the other live stock statistics used in this chapter

1911 1921 Variation
 Plough oxen 11,921 10,977 944
 Buffaloes 11,251 10,179 1,072

were collected under the circumstances detailed elsewhere (§ 10). The decrease in plough oxen and buffaloes is only natural considering the conditions of famine and drought which prevailed in the Province towards the end of the decade. Owing to the War too there was a demand for cattle which were consequently sold away out of the Province. With regard to ploughs the natural tendency of the indigenous peasant is to state not the number of ploughs which he has but those actually in use. Buffaloes are of course not indigenous to Baluchistan except in parts of the Sibi and Loralai districts and in Karachi. In other places they are chiefly imported from Sind or the Punjab for dairy purposes.

Pastoralism

110. In the 1921 Report when dealing with pastoralism Mr Bray remarked —

Not only agriculture but in public estimation, peace under our rule is enabling it to flourish on the old pastoral life more vigorously every day. Were the natural conditions of the country really favourable (and it is not) there are not 500,000 milch in the country is a great economic loss. It is the only crop which would be sufficient to supply the supply of pastoral water is limited and very little of the land is dependent on rainfall and wholly on rain. If rain crop is all the land (and it is not) it is long lost to

rely entirely on so precarious a source of livelihood and the petty land holder of the country is also always an owner of flock and herds."

These remarks are equally true to day. The Province has an extremely small rainfall (§ 31) and there are no signs that its supply of perennial water has in any way increased during the decade rather than reverse. While such conditions exist, there is an obvious limit to the extent to which agriculture can replace pasture.

	1911			1921			Variation
	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	
Total pasture	31,850	61,083	92,933	18,750	40,042	58,792	34,141
Cattle and Buffalo breeders	75	1,711	1,786	171	1,081	1,252	4,716
Sheep and Goat breeders	20,852	19	7,087	12,581	27,281	39,862	39,252
Breeders of other animals camels, horses, mules, donkeys	205	1,700	6,445	1,000	1,707	5,267	-1,181
Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	2,131	3,281	115	800	1,902	7,708	4,236

Pastoralism as a whole shows a decrease of over 31,000 individuals—including actual workers and their dependents—due to influenza, famine and consequent migration, the latter factor of course being particularly operative in connection with pastoralists. Turning to groups we find that of the total number supported by pasture, 2 per cent were **Cattle and Buffalo Breeders** in 1911, and 10 per cent in 1921. This increase is presumably due to the greater demand for cattle from outside the Province already mentioned. **Sheep and Goat Breeders** represented 85 per cent in 1911 but only 68 in 1921, a gradual decrease concomitant

with the decrease of sheep and goats. No figures for these latter animals were taken in 1911 but considering the adverse conditions prevailing from 1918 to 1921, it may be safely assumed that a decrease has occurred. **Breeders of other Animals and Herdsmen, etc.**, were 7 per cent and 6 per cent in 1911 and 8 per cent and 13 per cent in 1921 respectively, a rise caused in each case by the increase in the number of camels, donkeys and horses during the decade.

117. As has already been pointed out, Baluchistan is far from being industrial in the ordinary sense of the word, and only the humble nature of our industrial pursuits enables us to fill the industrial tables at all adequately. The subjoined statement shows the number of individuals supported by each order. **Dress and Toilet** comes first and includes tailors (2,112), boot makers (2,578), washermen (1,807), and barbers (1,111). In 1911 the percentage of industry supported by this order was 20, in 1921 it had gone up to 23. Next comes **Metal Industry** which supports 7,164 persons consisting of black smiths (6,651), tin smiths (300), workers in brass, copper or other metals (202) and makers of arms, guns, etc. (11). There has been no change in the proportion of the workers supported by this order since 10 years ago when the figures stood at 20 per cent. The third place is taken by **Miscellaneous** comprising chiefly sweepers and scavengers in towns and villages (1,398) and workers in precious stones, gold smiths, etc. (1,515). The remaining individuals under this head comprise pressmen, book binders and watch makers whose numbers are very small. This order supported 16 per cent of the industrialists in 1911 and 18 per cent in 1921. **Wood Workers** come fourth with carpenters and sawyers (4,358), basket and palm-mat makers (721) giving a total of 5,079, and supports now the same percentage as it did in 1911, i.e., 14. The **Food Industries** take the fifth place on our list, and include all workers on steam and hand flour mills (1,222), bakers and biscuit makers (705), grain parchers (167), butchers (968), sweetmeat makers (482), and employes in breweries and distilleries. There has been no change in the proportion supported by this order since 1911 when the figures stood at 10

per cent. Next come Building Industries including Karez and well diggers (537) and masons, and house builders 1493. It supported 9 per cent of industrialists in 1911 but only 6 per cent in 1921. Ceramics which supported 2 per cent in 1911 supports 4 per cent in 1921 and comprises potters and brick makers. Textile Industries comes eighth, supporting 13.99 persons of which 928 are employed in cotton spinning spinning and weaving 214 in manufacture of wool carpets and blankets and 89 in dyeing etc. The remaining occupations call for no comment being unimportant and supporting almost a negligible number of industrialists (466). The increase in dress ceramics and miscellaneous is due to the large numbers of tailors, sweepers and potters who have come to Baluchistan from the other Indian Provinces, the demand for these groups having risen with an increase in the local garrisons, and with local urban expansion. The decrease in builders is due to deaths amongst masons owing to influenza and to the fact that fewer Karez diggers visited the Province in 1921. Local weavers also suffered from this epidemic which accounts for the drop under textiles.

	1911.			1921			Variation.
	Actual orders.	Depen- dant	TOTAL	Actual orders.	Depen- dant	TOTAL	
Total Industry	12,993	21,278	37,233	12,439	19,271	33,196	-2,137
Dress and Textile	2,116	4,172	7,861	2,775	4,190	7,971	+330
Metal	714	4,070	7,233	4,061	4,604	7,161	-115
Miscellaneous	2,002	2,000	4,002	2,112	2,733	6,147	+419
Wood	1,366	2,301	4,227	1,171	303	5,079	-115
Food	1,762	2,001	3,811	1,717	1,516	3,573	-231
Beverage	1,070	1,401	3,191	977	1,368	2,913	-1,118
Ceramics	71	401	712	550	815	1,311	+822
Textile	832	1,000	2,532	490	629	1,229	-1,293
Chemical product	12	20	27	144	22	373	+419
Mines and Transport	25	18	43	22	19	30	+9
Books and Printing	71	138	207	12	4	17	-196
Producers of chemical iron				6	7	13	+13
Furniture Industry	47	53	100	4	7	11	-89

The marginal statement shows the proportion of indigenous and aliens

	Actual orders—Indigenous and Aliens.				Indigenous as % of Total
	Indigenous as % of Total	Indigenous as % of Total	Indigenous as % of Total	Indigenous as % of Total	
Total	12,993	7,861	73.8	47.4	
Textile	479	11	3.0	0.1	
Metal	479	9	0.1	0.1	
Wood	1,366	900	65.9	7.8	
Miscellaneous	2,002	431	21.5	8.8	
Ceramics	422	81	19.2	0.2	
Chemical products	172	21	12.2	0.2	
Food	1,762	1,516	85.5	1.7	
Beverage	1,070	2,000	18.7	1.7	
Furniture	47	4	8.5	0.7	
Books	1	432	3.1	0.2	
Mines and Transport	25	2	0.8	0.2	
Producers of chemical iron					
Miscellaneous and unclassified	2,002	2,000	100.0	17.8	

amongst the actual workers in each order of occupation. In textiles the number of local men is in excess since the weavers of carpets and blankets etc. belong to the indigenous elements. The palm mat makers and nearly all the carpenters and blacksmiths in villages being local men indigenous labour shows the larger percentage under wood and metals. A similar indigenous proportion under ceramics is due to the village potters being recruited from the villagers themselves. Under chemical products indigenous labour is represented by the makers of firework etc., and under food industries by persons working at hand mills. The large number of alien tailors shoe makers and barbers in the town raises the percentage of alien labour to about 13 per cent. Under building the great number of alien indigenous Karez diggers raises the percentage of indigenous labour. Under Miscellaneous and unclassified industries the number of

aliens is larger as this order is chiefly composed of sweepers and scavengers in towns which are immigrants from India.

118 The statement below is based on figures kindly supplied by the Military Works Department and shows the wages paid by them—except of course in the case of Levies and Clerical Establishments—to their employees. It is of interest as indicating a rise in salaries all round, and may be compared with the marginal statement in paragraph 38 which gives the rise in the price of foodstuffs. The figures speak for themselves and need no comment. The post-war increase is due to scarcity and famine (§ 38).

Period	WAGES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS									
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mason	Unskilled cooly	CERAMIC TEMPLER			LEATHER ESTABLISHMENT		
					Senior	Junior	Vernacular	Camel Sower	Horse Sower	Foot man
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	P. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	P. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	P. A.
Pre-war 1911-14	1 3 to 1 7	1 1 to 1 7	1 2 to 1 7	0 8	101 6	1 1	74 0	2 0	20 0	10 0
War time 1914-18	1 1 to 1 10	1 4 to 1 10	1 7 to 1 10	0 8 to 0 9						
Post-war 1919-21	1 11 to 2 9	1 7 to 2 1	1 10 to 2 7	0 11 to 1 1	137 8	57 8	75 0	75 0	75 0	20 0

119 The special Industrial Census of 1911 only included establishments of 20 or more employees. But this time the scope of our Census was widened so as to include all establishments containing 10 or more persons. The statistics obtained in 1911 are embodied in Imperial Table XV—Part E of the Baluchistan Census Report of that year. The information obtained by us has been shown in Imperial Table XXII and the principal results have been summarised in Subsidiary Table XLIII. A glance at these tables clearly shows the insignificant nature of the industries carried on in Baluchistan. There are only 19 Industrial Establishments in the whole Province, 30 are working in the Quetta Pishin District (25 in the Quetta town and 5 in the District), 2 are worked in the Zhob District, 7 in the Sibi District, 6 in Bolan, 3 (all Railway Engine Sheds) in the Chagai District and 1 (Coal mine) in the Sirawan Sub division of the Kalat State. Out of 19 establishments 2 (Buck Kilns at Quetta) are seasonal working only during the Summer and Autumn seasons, the rest work throughout the year.

Of the 19 establishments, 25 are owned by Government, 3 belong to European Registered Companies and 21 belong to private persons (2 to Europeans, 7 to Hindus, 5 to Musalmans, 5 to Parsis and 2 to Sikhs). Excepting the Digari coal mine in the Sirawan Sub division of the Kalat State, which is worked by a local Brahmin all other establishments are owned and managed by aliens. All these establishments employ 5,322 persons or about 7 per mille of the total population of the Province. Of these persons, 2,702 or more than one half of the total persons are employed in industries connected with transport, 1,476 persons or more than one-fourth in mines and the rest 1,144 or about 1/4th in other industries. 228 persons or more than 1 per cent of the total numbers employed in factories are engaged in direction, supervision and clerical work, 2,176 or 47 per cent are skilled labourers and 2,618 or 49 per cent are unskilled labourers. Of the 228 persons employed in direction, supervision and clerical work, 95 are Indian clerks and the rest 133, are employed as managers and supervisors. Of the latter, 49 are Europeans or Anglo Indians and 84 are Indians. Very little skilled labour is local, the percentage of alien and indigenous (including semi-indigenous) skilled labourers being 84 and 16 respectively. Out of the skilled workers, only 49 were non-adults, the others being over 14 years of age. In the unskilled labour, the percentage of indigenous labour rises higher. The percentage of alien and indigenous (including semi-indigenous) unskilled labour was respectively 63 and 37. Only 16 (13 adult and 3 non-adult) alien females were found as unskilled labourers.

working in the brick kilns at Quetta. The majority of the alien labourers both skilled and unskilled, have come from the Punjab. The humble nature of Industries in Baluchistan is also evidenced by the fact that out of 49 establishments only 18 use some sort of mechanical power in the rest (33) no such power is used. Of 16 factories using power only 2 are worked by electricity 8 use steam power and 6 oil power.

Transport.

160 Though sheep and goats are the necessities of life to so many of our inhabitants the Province does not seem to have produced any particular well known breeds. It is among the luxuries of Baluchistan pastoral life the ox and the horse, that such famous breeds as the Bhag Nari and Bala Nari cattle, and the Balochi mare, have been produced. But it is not the cattle or the horses or even the sheep and goats, large in numbers though these latter are which strike the attention in Baluchistan but the camel. In 1911 Mr Bray wrote thus about Transport by Road:

Indeed the camel ranks in local importance second to the sheep and the goat alone.

In the old days, it is true, pack animals were in no very great demand. The tribesmen were much more concerned to provide themselves with mags for their raids than with beasts of burden for transport and merely kept enough camels and donkeys for their own small needs. It was not until the last Afghan war that their eyes were opened to the great profits to be gained from the camel. Rates went up a hundred fold every body who could get hold of a string of camels and rapidly made his fortune. So developed a new and popular occupation, especially among the Sarawan Braburs, from what was originally a mere matter of personal convenience. But though Government brought the trade into existence and has given it an impetus from time to time, the tribesmen are beginning to have an uneasy feeling that the railway extensions are dealing it its death blow and that the game is about played out. With the decline of Government needs the camel transport trade is languishing and camel breeding seems somewhat on the wane. But this is probably a merely temporary reaction after an abnormal boom in the trade. The camel still holds the field as the one form of local transport in Baluchistan, and it is difficult to see how it can ever be supplanted if the line of rail.

The apprehensions of the tribesmen have not been realized. Two railway extensions have indeed been constructed, the Khanai Hindulagh and the Nushki extension to the Persian border but neither has had the effect of reducing the numbers of the camels which have risen largely during the decade. Another Afghan War has come to give a renewed impetus to camel breed and out operations in East Persia opened an even wider field of profit to the camel owner. The War the Afghan War and the East Persian Condon, are now things of the past, however, and the camel boom may suffer a slump such as was in the beginning of 1911. Whether this is so or not there is no doubt that the camel, to a greater or lesser degree will always remain a prime necessity in Baluchistan. Notwithstanding the increase in all transport animals by one of those perverse anomalies which seem not infrequently to occur in this Report the number of individuals dependant on road transport has decreased by 6,779 persons, and just in that particular group too pack animal owners and drivers in which *prima facie* they should show an increase. The other groups—coachmen, cart owners employed on roads and bridges etc show an increase of 2,193. The decrease in the former group may be due to the fact that to some extent, chiefly on the trunk roads cart transport is taking the place of camel transport.

The increase under Railway Transport is due to the construction of the Khanai

	Transport (actual owners and dependants).		
	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Total Transport	68,224	54,394	13,830
Transport by rail	4,909	2,971	+ 1,938
Transport by road	63,315	51,423	+ 11,892
Transport by water	0	0	0
Total and T. by	68,224	54,394	13,830

Hindulagh and Nushki Extensions completed respectively in 1917 and 1919 while the establishment on the old line has also been largely increased. Since the Province has no navigable rivers or canal Transport by Water is confined to the sea coast of Makran and Las Bela. In 1911 a steamer called at Panjgur during the enumeration and its crew was entered under Water Transport. The time we had no such windfall and our mariners were confined to the crews of local dhows. Even so the number should, I think be much higher. But since the majority of the "dhows" are used not only for transport but also for fishing many of the

crews have returned themselves—and quite correctly in a way—as fishermen instead of sailors. The decrease in the Postal and Telegraph Service is due to the transfer of the Telegraph Engineering Department from Quetta to Karachi.

Miscellaneous.

151 Under Miscellaneous the number of persons supported by each occupation for 1911 and 1921 is given in the marginal statement				Miscellaneous Occupations
	1911	1921	Variation	
Baluchistan	109,281	128,438	19,157	
Trade	20,963	32,310	11,347	
Public Force	20,997	32,174	11,177	
Public Administration	9,606	8,010	-1,596	
Professions and Liberal Arts	11,169	10,220	-949	
Domestic Service	14,291	25,259	10,968	
Indefinite Labour	10,339	11,851	1,512	
Others	13,803	18,578	4,775	
I Fishing and Hunting	5,521	6,211	690	
II Mines	1,671	7,094	5,423	
III Persons living on their own income	632	771	139	
IV Insufficiently described occupations	297	1,471	1,174	
V Unproductive	16	708	692	

Trade shows an increase of 3,047 persons, chiefly due to the large number of traders who have come to Baluchistan during the decade consequent on a general commercial expansion in the Province. The increase is chiefly under "textiles" and "trade of other sorts." Owing to a large influx of the alien population (§16) an increased demand for cloth has been created. Under "trade of other sorts" the increase is also due to the fact that a large number of traders in the tribal areas have returned themselves as shopkeepers without specifying the nature of the particular trade followed by them. In point of fact the village shops kept by such individuals are almost always in the nature of a general store. The increase of 9,830 persons under Administration (Public Force and Public Administration) is due to the fact that a large number of troops were posted in Baluchistan at the time of Census. The Police force has also been increased during the decade. Under Professions and Liberal Arts there is a drop of 949 persons. This head includes mullas, etc., whose number has naturally fallen owing to the general decrease in the indigenous population (§13 and 14). Under Liberal Arts the Architects, Surveyors and Engineers show an increase owing chiefly to expansion of local military and civil buildings. Music composers, etc., show a decrease largely due to general drop in the indigenous Lori population (§136). Under Domestic Service there is an increase of 10,987 persons which has been caused by the fact that owing to drought and famine a considerable number of the indigenous population have temporarily given up pastoral and agricultural pursuits and taken up this occupation. Indefinite Labour shows an increase of about 1,500 persons. A large number of labourers did not specify their occupations and hence these have been included under this head. Out of the order Fishing and Hunting, the former occupation (Fishing) is carried on along the Las Bela and Makran Coast and its total has slightly risen. Under Mines the number has risen owing to the increase of the establishment in the Indubagh Chromite Mines. The fortunate class of gentlemen at large Persons Living on their Incomes are represented by pensioners and proprietors of non agricultural land &c. house property. There is an increase of 1,471 persons under Insufficiently Described Occupations as a large number of contractors, business men, clerks and mechanics in Quetta did not specify the offices to which they belonged. Unproductive Occupations also show an increase of 1,492 persons, chiefly owing presumably to famine conditions.

Summary.

152 An interesting Appendix, being an extract from "Report on Revenue rates and economic conditions of certain selected villages in the Sibi, Loralai and Zhob Districts and a brief description of the land revenue system of the districts in Baluchistan by Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C I E," dealing with certain economic features of village and pastoral life, and liberally supported by figures, will be found at the end of this chapter. It only remains here therefore to give some general review of the economic conditions of the Province. Taking a bird's eye view of Baluchistan we find that the economic life can be divided into 4 main divisions—town, settled, semi-settled and nomad. The Town is now, as in 1911, an artificial creation of our administration, military and civil, populated

General Economic conditions in the province

chiefly by aliens (§ 49) and the alien traders and professions, etc., which minister to their wants. In this life the only part played by the indigenous tribesmen is as coolie and casual labourer. The next three classes are formed by the indigenous population at various stages of development. The Settled Elements are best seen in the regular village communities found principally in the Kachhi parts of Quetta Pashua, and Sibi and among the *Leas* of Las Bela. They do not vary greatly from such communities in India and need no comment. The indigenous population is most typically represented by the Semi-settled and Nomad, who between them take up the real tribal life of the Province. Of this life Mr Bray says—

It is difficult to exaggerate its supreme simplicity. Take for instance the typical tribal life among Pathans. A Pathan tribe with its few parasites is complete in itself. The tribesman is his own house-builder, grazer, husbandman. He may even be his own priest, at any rate there are priests in plenty among his fellow tribesmen. He has no scavengers; his mode of life is such that one is hardly needed. He has no barbers. It is a case I shave me and I'll shave you—very provisionally with broken bits of glass. He has no midwives; any old crone about the place will perform the kindly office in his family. He has no potters; any vessel his womenfolk cannot make for him, he can get from the peddling Ghilzai, who also supplies him not only with copper pots and glass bangles but with new-fangled shoes, which have recently driven the home-made rope and hide sandals out of fashion. The Ghilzai indeed is the only outsider on whose services he relies, and he finds the *Leas*-digging Ghilzai even more indispensable than the Ghilzai pedlar, whose part after all could be easily taken by the tribal Hindu. (a Hindu, from whom he gets his sugar and his oil and his cloth (which his women fashion into garment in his own house) he has a general storekeeper, money-lender, grain-broker, ghee-broker, wool broker rolled into one. Almost equally invaluable is the blacksmith-cum-carpenter who for a regular dole at each harvest will turn him out sickles and ploughshares, razors and door-chains, knives and daggers. And third and last of the tribal parasites are the itinerant weavers, who make him carpets and tent-coverings from the wool he himself supplies.”

What is true of the Pathan is equally true of the Brahui and the Baluch, though here we find perhaps more division of labour. But even 10 years ago, as noted in the 1911 Report, tribal life was becoming more complicated and the standard of living was rising. This movement has continued during the decade. Better communications have brought the tribesmen into touch with the towns and the larger village communities—where unwanted luxuries have been brought to their notice, luxuries which in the course of time tend to become necessities. Old prejudices against engaging in certain occupations are breaking down. Labour markets, in one form or another, have risen all over the country. By far the greater bulk of the indigenous population is still supported by agriculture and pastoralism, but a distinct tendency towards other and more specialized forms of industries is observable. There are of course obvious limits to the movement, since the Province is essentially agricultural and pastoral and not industrial. It will be an interesting study for the next Baluchistan Census to note how far this movement has progressed by then.

VL—Occupational Variation 1901—1911—1921.

TOTAL POPULATION SURVEYED

Occupations	191901				191911				191921				Variations (+) Decreases (-)			
	Balance		Districts		Balance		Districts		Balance		Districts		1901 11		1911 21	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL	510 749	392 106	45 910	831 003	114 012	449 591	77 225	629 416	3 977	23 073	23 073	122 369	-8 210	-25 073	+8 220	-31 314
Agriculture	61 557	50 123	310 131	79 603	27 400	292 321	5 910	91 412	2 743	11 113	11 113	122 369	-8 210	-25 073	+8 220	-31 314
Pasture	51 724	24 471	27 233	69 033	11 194	31 429	34 722	23 34	2 24	41 073	41 073	122 369	-8 210	-25 073	+8 220	-31 314
Industry	10 543	13 701	2 522	37 223	14 145	10 918	5 105	29 74	14 42	4 710	4 710	122 369	-8 210	-25 073	+8 220	-31 314
Transport	3 139	13 903	62 131	28 74	1 072	10 744	23 24	21 470	724	14 145	14 145	122 369	-8 210	-25 073	+8 220	-31 314
Trade	22 057	14 770	5 311	23 843	13 442	15 911	32 510	14 473	13 743	7 172	7 172	122 369	-8 210	-25 073	+8 220	-31 314
Administration	27 02	21 456	3 770	70 303	21 03	3 610	13 223	14 791	3 102	2 231	2 231	122 369	-8 210	-25 073	+8 220	-31 314
Arts and Professions	4 223	3 923	329	11 103	4 223	4 012	10 223	6 423	3 722	4 915	4 915	122 369	-8 210	-25 073	+8 220	-31 314
Domestic Service	6 507	4 079	2 08	14 224	71 9	7 135	23 279	9 223	19 046	4 710	4 710	122 369	-8 210	-25 073	+8 220	-31 314
Labour (Indefinite)	12 640	10 923	2 662	10 237	5 843	4 514	11 531	6 123	5 721	3 521	3 521	122 369	-8 210	-25 073	+8 220	-31 314
Others	15 224	9 291	6 013	13 803	5 324	6 479	15 553	9 473	8 60	1 031	1 031	122 369	-8 210	-25 073	+8 220	-31 314

NAME OF TRIP

R 2

KL.—Occupational Distribution per 1,000 actual workers among Selected Tribes—contd.

[illegible]

XLII.—Cattle statistics

District or State.	Oxen			Horses and Ponies.						Donkeys.	Camels	She-camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Young stock (calves and milles)	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats.	Horses.	Mares.	Young stock (colts and fillies)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Baluchistan	128 700	89,318	40,500	5,470	1 138,139	889 843	7 844	14,311	2,509	57 655	52,119	47,228	64,823	13,551
Government owned	2 231	126	64	133	131	100	2,634	3 270	11	7 830	5,022	7	1	2,148
Private	124 479	89,192	40 442	5 337	1,153 039	889,233	5 210	11 041	2,498	50 316	47 087	47 210	61,827	11,413
Quetta-Peshawar	5,353	2,331	1,461	1,023	82,595	31,718	1,086	1,680	102	8,069	1,963	1 305	4,839	1,467
Government owned	206	77	42	123	82,506	31 718	740	779	2	2,094	220	1	1	782
Private	5 043	2 254	1,410	805	82,506	31 718	740	851	100	5,305	1 748	1,305	4,838	685
Loralai	21,728	20,328	12,030	539	237,857	51,409	1,148	2,978	841	8,305	7 841	3,928	9 069	1,038
Government owned	85	32	20	3	7	23	371	420	129	1,401	120	0	0	400
Private	21 003	20,294	12,010	536	237 860	51 386	777	2 547	841	4,814	7 112	3,028	9 069	843
Zhob	7 041	3,632	1,924	18	201 716	29,160	647	1,497	129	4,818	5,907	2,451	3,720	763
Government owned	25				13	4	235	963		2,374	2,630	0	0	680
Private	7 016	3,632	1 924	18	201 703	29 152	300	524	120	2,444	3 223	2,445	3 720	74
Boln	89	168	106	2	80	423	24	10	2	442	137	3	41	7
Government owned	03	108	105	2	80	423	24	10	2	442	137	3	41	7
Private														
Chagai	1,349	788	348	45	22,034	45,736	139	234	12	1 448	2,620	4,344	2,186	26
Government owned					4	30	80	212		81	142			
Private	1,349	788	348	45	22,030	45 700	50	42	12	1 367	2,478	4,344	2,186	20
Sibi	23,223	17,369	6,598	1,641	106,880	98,453	1 500	3,701	527	11,469	13,184	6,570	10,772	4,969
Government owned	1,871				107	43	520	845	1	714	1,002			200
Private	20,352	17 363	6 598	1,641	106 773	98 409	871	2,856	520	10 695	11,232	6 570	10 772	4 703
Kalut	53,238	33,620	12,654	913	381,187	270 803	2,050	3,383	685	21,151	10,616	23,603	28,474	6,283
Government owned		17	2	2			10	43	8	15		1		2
Private	53,238	33 603	12,652	911	381 187	270,800	2 034	3 321	677	21,106	16 610	23,607	28 274	5 280
Las Bela	9 080	11,315	5,386	1 080	65,840	51,615	340	854	211	3,983	4,380	4,717	5,387	1

XIIJL—(f) Distribution of Industries and persons employed.

Industry or branch of business.	Total number of persons employed.	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.														Number of persons employed in the industry in the United Kingdom.
		SYSTEM OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.														
		Civil.			Direction, Supervision and skilled.			Unskilled Workers.			Unskilled laborers.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
ALL.	1	1,308	15	49	179		5,479	11		1,381	13	13	6	17		
Q. Mines.	13	1,479	6	31	12		479			341						
Q.1. Coal.	13	1,411	3	49	12		454			309						
Q.2. Other.	1	422	3	9	6		115			115						
Q.3. Wood, etc. (including furniture).	6	46			6		23			23						
Q.4. Textile, etc. (including clothing).	6	27			2		23			23						
Q.5. Metal (including engineering).	6	146	6	12	12		121			146						
Q.6. Chemical.	1	529	1	11	11		62			1						
Q.7. Printing.	3						6			30						
Q.8. Food (including drink).	3	267	7	69	69		34			269						
Q.9. Textile (including clothing).	1	9	6	11	11		1			15						
Q.10. Paper.	1	94	1	12	12		1			79						
Q.11. Other.	1	27	1	11	11		6			22						
Q.12. Transport.	1	23	1	1	1		1			21						
Q.13. Other.	6	113					20			222						
Q.14. Transport.	1	149	13	9	23		44			89						
Q.15. Transport.	1	95	19	6	6		6			79						
Q.16. Transport.	1	64	6	6	6		42			115						
Q.17. Transport.	13	2,798	23	79	79		1,361			1,389						
Q.18. Transport.	1	119					49			24						
Q.19. Transport.	1	119					49			24						
Q.20. Transport.	13	2,453	39	82	82		1,115			1,131						
Q.21. Transport.	1	42	6	6	6		49			6						
Q.22. Transport.	1	41					49			6						

XLIII.—(ee)Particulars of Establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.

XVIII.—(c) FACTORIES OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES																																					
E Establishments employing 20 or more persons	All Industries	II—MINES				VI—WOOD ETC. IN DUSTRIES		VII—METAL IN DUSTRIES				X—FOOD INDUSTRIES				XI—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS				XIV—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH TRANSPORT				XVI—IN DUSTRIES OF LUXURY		IX—IN DUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS											
		Collieries.	Chromite mines			Carpentry works and timber yards	Arsenal	Work shops	Bakeries.	Dairies.	Flour Mills	Slaughter Houses.	Dried Jerries and Breweries	Brick Kilns.	Building Workshop	Motor Car Works.	Railway Work shop	Railway Engine Sheds.	Printing Presses.	Briquette Factory																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19																			
A Total Establishments																																					
1921	36	9	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	11		1																		
1911	11	4			1						1	1		1		1	3		1																		
1921	22	1			1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	3	1	11		1																		
1911	7	1			1								1	1		1	2		1																		
(i) Owned by Government or Local Authorities																																					
1921	3	1	1								1																										
1911	3	2									1																										
(ii) Owned by private persons—																																					
(a) European or Anglo-Indian																																					
1921	2	2																																			
1911	1	1																																			
(b) Indian																																					
1921	0	5																																			
1911																																					
B Numbers of persons employed																																					
1921	5,122	1,004	433		539	31		56	52	12	138	59	64	118	529	2,038																					
1911	207	42	8		13	1		14	11	1	7	1	7	26	28	48																					
1921	129	40			54						2		14		4	6		3																			
1911	2,307	424	12		405	1		4	0		20		42	68	480	812																					
1921	551	740			129						35		61		148	33																					
1911	2,559	538	412		31	29		78	32	21	111	60	15	24	21	1,178																					
1921	1,648	535			354						40		137		50	99																					
1911	4											190																									
(i) Adult women per 1 000 adult men																																					
1921	7	15										49																									
1911																																					
(ii) Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults																																					
1921	48	60			476																																
1911					47																																

(I) Adult women per 1 000 adult men

(II) Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults

VIII.—(iii) Organization of Establishments.

Type of establishment	INDUSTRIAL EST. BRANCH, 37										XVI.— RELATIONS OF EST. WITH RAILWAYS	XVII.— RELATIONS OF EST. WITH RAILWAYS
	I.—GENERAL		II.—WORKING		III.—MATERIALS		IV.—FINANCIAL		V.—PERSONNEL			
	11.—GENERAL	12.—WORKING	13.—MATERIALS	14.—FINANCIAL	15.—PERSONNEL	16.—FINANCIAL	17.—PERSONNEL	18.—FINANCIAL	19.—PERSONNEL	20.—FINANCIAL	21.—PERSONNEL	22.—FINANCIAL
1. Type of establishment or kind of activity	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
2. Size of establishment	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
3. Nature of activity	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
4. Nature of activity	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
5. Nature of activity	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
6. Nature of activity	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
7. Nature of activity	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
8. Nature of activity	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
9. Nature of activity	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
10. Nature of activity	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
11. Nature of activity	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154
12. Nature of activity	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166
13. Nature of activity	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178
14. Nature of activity	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
15. Nature of activity	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202
16. Nature of activity	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214
17. Nature of activity	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226
18. Nature of activity	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238
19. Nature of activity	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250
20. Nature of activity	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262
21. Nature of activity	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274
22. Nature of activity	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286
23. Nature of activity	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298
24. Nature of activity	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
25. Nature of activity	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322
26. Nature of activity	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334
27. Nature of activity	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346
28. Nature of activity	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358
29. Nature of activity	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370
30. Nature of activity	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382
31. Nature of activity	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394
32. Nature of activity	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406
33. Nature of activity	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418
34. Nature of activity	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430
35. Nature of activity	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442
36. Nature of activity	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454
37. Nature of activity	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
38. Nature of activity	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478
39. Nature of activity	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490
40. Nature of activity	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502
41. Nature of activity	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514
42. Nature of activity	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526
43. Nature of activity	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538
44. Nature of activity	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550
45. Nature of activity	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562
46. Nature of activity	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574
47. Nature of activity	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586
48. Nature of activity	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598
49. Nature of activity	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610
50. Nature of activity	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622
51. Nature of activity	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634
52. Nature of activity	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646
53. Nature of activity	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658
54. Nature of activity	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670
55. Nature of activity	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682
56. Nature of activity	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694
57. Nature of activity	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706
58. Nature of activity	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718
59. Nature of activity	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730
60. Nature of activity	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742
61. Nature of activity	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754
62. Nature of activity	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766
63. Nature of activity	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778
64. Nature of activity	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790
65. Nature of activity	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802
66. Nature of activity	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814
67. Nature of activity	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826
68. Nature of activity	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838
69. Nature of activity	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850
70. Nature of activity	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862
71. Nature of activity	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874
72. Nature of activity	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886
73. Nature of activity	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898
74. Nature of activity	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910
75. Nature of activity	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922
76. Nature of activity	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934
77. Nature of activity	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946
78. Nature of activity	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958
79. Nature of activity	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970
80. Nature of activity	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982
81. Nature of activity	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994
82. Nature of activity	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006
83. Nature of activity	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018
84. Nature of activity	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030
85. Nature of activity	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042
86. Nature of activity	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054
87. Nature of activity	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066
88. Nature of activity	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078
89. Nature of activity	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090
90. Nature of activity	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102
91. Nature of activity	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114
92. Nature of activity	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126
93. Nature of activity	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138
94. Nature of activity	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150
95. Nature of activity	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162
96. Nature of activity	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174
97. Nature of activity	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186
98. Nature of activity	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198
99. Nature of activity	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210
100. Nature of activity	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222
101. Nature of activity	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234
102. Nature of activity	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246
103. Nature of activity	1247	124										

XLIII.—(v) Place of origin of unskilled labour.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT

Birth Place	Total number of workmen.		II.—MINES		VI.—WOOD, ETC. INDUSTRIES		VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES		X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES						XI.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS				XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH TRANSPORT				XVI.—INDUSTRY OF LUXURY									
			Collieries.		Chromite mines		Carpentry works and timber yards		Arsenal		Work shops		Bakeries		Dairies		Flour Mills		Slaughter Houses		Distilleries and Breweries				Brick Kilns		Building Workshops		Motor Car Works.		Railway Engine Sheds	
	Males	Females	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20													
Indians	801		110	343		21	2			3		41			1	5											263		1			
Semi Indigenous	162		51	53						5		1				3											4					
Africa	1,036	16	329	11		10	27		16	78	24	21	60		77	16	14									18	018		5			
(1) Other Provinces in India	1,036	16	329	11		10	27		16	78	24	21	60		77	16	14									18	018		5			

XLIII.—(vi) Distribution of certain races in certain Industrial Establishments.

Race or Caste	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS																	
	II—MINES		VI—WOOD ETC INDUSTRIES		VII—METAL INDUSTRIES		X—FOOD INDUSTRIES					XI—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS		XIV—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH TRANSPORT		XVI—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY		
	Collieries	Chromite mines.	Carpentry works and timber yards	Arsenal	Work shops	Bakeries	Dairies	Flour Mills	Slaughter Houses	Distilleries and Breweries.	Brick Kilns	Building Workshops.	Motor Car Works	Railway Engine Sheds.	Printing Presses.			
	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males.	Males.	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Total Europeans and Anglo-Indians	106	1	3		2	1	2	3		1	3		3	0	5	73		
Number employed as—																		
(a) Managers	25	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	2		1	3	1	11		
(b) Supervising Staff	24		2			1	1			1			2	6	3	0		
(c) Clerical Staff																		
(d) Skilled Workmen	57				1			2						1	53			

XLIV.—Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments.

Class of persons employed 1	Europeans and Anglo Indians 2	Indians 3
RAILWAYS		
Total persons employed	176	11,259
PERSONS DIRECTLY EMPLOYED	176	9,732
Officers	15	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs 75 per mensem	160	624
" " from Rs 20 to Rs 75 per mensem	1	6,927
" " under Rs 20 per mensem		2,181
PERSONS INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED		1,527
Contractors		69
Contractors' regular employes		117
Coolies		1,341
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT		
Total persons employed	3	398
PERSONS DIRECTLY EMPLOYED	1	184
Officers	1	2
Upper Subordinates		4
Lower Subordinates		13
Clerks		12
Peons and other servants		153
Coolies		
PERSONS INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED	2	214
Contractors	2	12
Contractors' regular employes		10
Coolies		192
POSTAL DEPARTMENT		
Total	1	374
Supervising Officers	1	3
Post Masters		59
Miscellaneous Agents		22
Clerks		71
Postmen, etc		87
Road establishment		17
Railway Mail Service—		
Supervising Officers		1
Clerks and Sorters		21
Mail Guards, etc		34
Combined Offices—		
Signallers		
Messengers, etc		50
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT		
Total	64	222
Administrative establishment	11	
Signalling establishment	2	26
Clerks		19
Skilled labour	1	159
Unskilled labour		83
Messengers, etc		

APPENDIX III

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS—AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL

BY

RAI BHANU PRASAD JAMNATH RAI, C.I.E.

Economic condition of certain selected families. (Para. 152)

Annual income and expenses of certain selected families.

1 Having briefly dealt with a village as a whole, enquiry was made, at the same time, into the material condition of a couple of selected families in each, and the results thus obtained have been tabulated. The total number of families thus dealt with is 40 consisting of 235 persons (86 men, 71 women, 80 boys and 48 girls). The total income of these families is Rs. 13,332 14-5 (Rs. 46-1-6 per head or less than Rs. 4 per month) the total expenses are Rs. 14,871 3-11 (Rs. 52-2 11 per head or Rs. 4-5-7 per month) the total amount of debts is Rs. 13,716-14-0 or Rs. 48-12 1 per head and the total assets Rs. 4,070-7-8.

The income is made up of the following items —

- (i) Produce of lands after deducting Government revenue and seed grain Rs. 7,881-6-5 or 59-11 per cent. of the total.
- (ii) Produce of cattle and sheep, etc., Rs. 1,352-8.
- (iii) By labour Rs. 923.
- (iv) Pay of men in levy service Rs. 804.
- (v) From other sources Rs. 2,373.

The income per head from lands is Rs. 27-6-11 per annum or Rs. 2-1 7 per month.

The details of expenses for four families consisting of 21 persons have not been separately recorded, and excluding these, the expenses of the remaining 45 families (61 persons) amount to Rs. 13 661-4-5 (or Rs. 51-5-5 per head) which sum is made up of the following items —

- (i) Food Rs. 6,508-8 or Rs. 24-5 per head,
- (ii) Clothes Rs. 6 073 or Rs. 90-7 per head, and
- (iii) Miscellaneous Rs. 2,070-15-3 or Rs. 7 15-6 per head.

The income of these 45 families per head is Rs. 49-4 per annum or a little over Rs. 4 per month.

According to their income these 49 families may be divided into the following groups —

- (1) Families whose income per head per month exceeds Rs. 15 (Rs. 180 per annum) but does not exceed Rs. 20 per annum (Rs. 240 per annum) One.
- (2) Families whose income per head per month exceeds Rs. 10 (Rs. 120 per annum) but does not exceed Rs. 15 per month (Rs. 180 per annum) One.
- (3) Families whose income exceeds Rs. 5 per month (Rs. 60 per annum) but does not exceed Rs. 10 per month (Rs. 120 per annum) None.
- (4) Families whose monthly income exceeds Rs. 3 (Rs. 36 per annum) but does not exceed Rs. 5 per month (Rs. 60 per annum) Four.
- (5) Families whose annual income is less than Rs. 36 or Rs. 3 per head per month 4.

These figures show that out of the 49 families there are 7 families or 14 per cent. whose income is below three rupees per month 20 families or 40 per cent. whose income exceeds three rupees, but does not exceed ten rupees a month, while there are only two families (about 4 per cent.) whose income exceeds ten rupees per month.

3. Taking their expenses, these families (classified as in the preceding paragraph) fall under the following heads:—

Class I	None
Class II	1
Class III	4
Class IV	34
Class V	8
	49

Thus there are 31 families, out of a total of 49 or 63 per cent., whose annual expenses exceed Rs. 36 but do not exceed Rs. 60 8 families or 16 per cent. who manage to feed and clothe themselves, and meet other expenses with less than Rs. 36 per annum or Rs. 3 per month while there are only seven families whose annual expenses, per head, exceed Rs. 60.

It may be mentioned that out of the total number (243 persons) there are 1-8 children whose annual expenses are about half of those of the adults hence the annual expenses per head (for adults) may be computed at Rs. 67-4 7 and their income at Rs. 60-5-3 per head —

	Rs. a.
Income	13,332 14-5
	235 = 57 1
Expenses	14,871 3-11
	243 = 61 2 1
	67 4 7

Classification of families according to their expenses.

Classification of families according to occupation.

4 In the accompanying, table these families have been further classified into landlords (who cultivate their land themselves or through tenants and also those who besides tilling their own land work as tenants for others), tenants (who own no land) and graziers whose subsistence depends mainly on the produce of sheep and goats or their earnings as shepherds —

TOTAL.												LANDLORDS.												TENANTS.												GRATERS.											
District.	TOTAL.			LANDLORDS.												TENANTS.												GRATERS.																			
	No	Families.	Persons	Income	Expenses	Income per head.	Expenses per head.	Families	Persons	Income.	Expenses.	Income per head.	Expenses per head.	Families.	Persons.	Income	Expenses.	Income per head.	Expenses per head.	Families.	Persons.	Income	Expenses	Income per head	Expenses per head	Families.	Persons.	Income	Expenses	Income per head	Expenses per head																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25																							
	No	No	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	No	No	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	No	No	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P														
Mid	14	92	3 816	15 10	4,692	11 7	41	7 10	51	0 2	9	53	3,096	8 4	3,164	4 3	53	6 3	54	8 11	5	34	720	7 0	1,629	7 4	21	3 1	44	15 3																	
London	23	124	5,660	3 7	7,155	9 4	43	10 4	57	12 7	13	84	4,697	9 11	5,574	8 2	54	11 0	56	5 10	7	32	880	4 2	1,310	8 0	27	8 2	41	3 9	2	8	182	4 0	271	0 2	23	12 7	33	15 3							
Shob	13	69	2,835	12 0	3,012	15 0	53	14 1	43	10 8	8**	50	3,087	12 0	2,169	3 0	51	12 2	43	0 2	4	14	439	0 0	573	2 6	31	4 7	40	15 0	1	5	330	0 0	270	8 0	55	0 0	54	1 9							
Total	49	233	13 333	14 5	14 871	3 11	46	12 6	52	2 11	50	192	110,761	14	310,903	0 2	56	2 0	56	13 0	10	80	2,038	11 8	3,421	1 10	25	7 9	42	12 3	3	13	512	4 0	542	1 11	39	6 6	41	11 9							

* Includes one family comprising 18 persons of land owning traders

** Includes 3 families consisting of 16 persons who are landlords as well as tenants.

It will be seen that of the 30 families of landlords, the annual income per head, from all sources is Rs. 56- -6, and annual expenses Rs. 56-13-0 of 16 families of tenants the income is Rs. 35-7-0 (less than half of that of the landlords), their expenses Rs. 42 12-3 per head or Rs. 17-4-6 in excess of their income while the income of three families of graziers is Rs. 39-6-6 and their expenses are Rs. 41 11-3 per head. These figures would seem to indicate that the tenants are materially worse off than either the landlords or the graziers.

Families arranged by districts.

5 Taking the figures by districts, the Zhob tribesmen would seem to be better off, in respect of their annual income, which is Rs. 61 12 3 for landlords, Rs. 31-4-7 for tenants and Rs. 66 for graziers, than those of Loralai or Bibi the expenses of these classes being Rs. 43-6-3 Rs. 40-15-0, and Rs. 54 1 9 respectively and it would appear that a grazer spends more in Zhob than a landlord in that district and about as much as a land-holder in Bibi.

Where the conditions are so varied, it seems to be unsafe to draw any definite conclusions from the results obtained by the examination of a few families. All that might be gathered is that these backward tribesmen manage to subsist as best as they can on their scanty means their mode of life is simple, their wants are limited, comforts and luxuries are almost unknown to them, many of them are in debt, and their condition needs improvement.

Pastoral Pursuits.

Distribution of occupations.

6 In para. 316 of his Census Report of 1911 Mr Bray has given a distribution of occupations which shows that 68 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture, 11 per cent. on pasture while 1 per cent. depend for their subsistence on all other occupations. "Agriculture is no doubt," says Mr. Bray "rising in public estimation, and peace under the British rule is enabling it to encroach on the old pastoral life more and more every day. But there was a time, when the sheep and the goats were the real staff in Baluchistan, even to-day they are all that stands between large number of the population and starvation or wholesale emigration."

Occupations by districts.

7 A statement has been compiled from the Census occupation table (X) —Part A, which shows by districts the number of actual workers and dependants on (1) all occupations and (2) on exploitation of the surface of the earth, and the subsidiary occupations. The total number of workers in the districts (as distinguished from the States) is 1,56 718, (males 1,51 742 females 1 076) and the number of dependants is 2,57 691, making a total of 4,14 412. Of these, the workers and dependants on exploitation of the surface of the earth are 3,15,277 (or 76 per cent.) —workers 1,00,123 (including 81 females) and dependants —15,152.

Ordinary cultivation, which is a sub-head of exploitation of the surface of the earth, supports 82,425 (including 6 females) workers, and 1,87 125 dependants (total 2,72,553 or 65.7 per cent.). Of the total (4 14 412), 41 191 or 9.7 per cent. (workers 13,814 dependants 27,350) depend on raising of farm stock, of which 33,181 (workers 11,033, dependants 22 409) or 81.2 per cent. (of 41 191) are sheep and goat breeders. The distribution of occupations by districts is as follows:—

Districts	Total number of workers and dependants	ORDINARY CULTIVATION		RAISING OF FARM STOCK		OTHER DEPENDENTS	
		Number.	Percentages to total.	Number.	Percentages to total.	Number.	Percentages to remainder.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta Pukhtia	1,57,848	79,820	50.6	4,320	2.7	2,791	61.8
Loralai	73,779	45,316	61.3	9,403	12.7	7,783	61.4
Bibi	1 17,185	87,843	75.0	8,219	7.0	2,246	89.1
Zhob	70,366	45,977	65.4	13,375	19.0	12,091	91.6
Kohat	2,894	637	21.9	—	—	—	—
Chag	14,311	6,529	45.6	8,719	61.0	3,643	82.9

It will be noticed that the highest percentage of dependants on ordinary cultivation (77) is in the Loralai district, and the highest percentage of those dependant on raising of farm stock (81.9) is in Chag.

8. The importance of the pastoral pursuits, in this country does not only rest on the percentage of population which they support, but also on the fact that the revenue which is derived from this source annually (Rs. 1,81 766 in 1918-19) forms 17.4 per cent. of the total land revenue of the Province. Bearing these facts in mind, it appeared to me that it would be useful to embody some information about this class of people in the present Report.

Percentage of revenue derived from cattle and goats.

9 It may be mentioned that before the British occupation of the country cattle tax was levied only in a few of the districts which were under the Afghan rule. It was known as the *sar-t-rama*, and the rates levied by the Afghans in Pishin and Shorapur were one rupee for a camel, eight annas for a cow, six annas for a donkey, and one anna for a sheep or goat. Horses and plough oxen were not taxed, and Sayyids as a class, and other persons who paid fixed land revenue in cash were exempt from the tax when grazing within their own tribal limits. Taxes in pre-British days and the present rates

Formal sanction of the Government of India was obtained, in 1889, to the imposition of the cattle tax in the whole of the Administered area and orders and rules were issued in 1890, and revised in 1908. The tax is now levied in whole of the Agency, except in Nasirabad, the Bolan Pass and Nushki, and in other tracts, such as Toba Achakzai, where it has been included in the fixed land revenue. The rates of the tax on animals of the settled inhabitants and local pawindahs are for each male camel eight annas, female camel one rupee, buffalo eight annas, bullock or cow six annas, donkey four annas, and sheep or goat one anna, while in the case of pawindahs who come from Afghanistan and go on to Dera Ismail Khan or Dera Ghazi Khan the rate on sheep and goats is double and on camels it is 50 per cent above the Baluchistan rate. Animals used *bonâ fide* for ploughing purposes, and milch cows up to the extent of two cows for a family of five persons or more, are exempt.

10 I endeavoured to obtain statistics from each tahsil for animals taxed during the first year after the introduction of the Rules in 1890, with a view to compare them with the year 1918-19, and see whether the farm stock has increased or decreased, but it is regrettable that the result is not satisfactory, as in very few tahsils, the earliest year for which figures are available is identical. Thus the Shahrig tahsil has supplied figures for 1891-92, Dalbandin has been unable to give information for any year previous to 1914-15, while in the case of Barkhan and Kohlu tahsils no information is available previous to 1918-19 owing to the destruction of the tahsil records. Defective though this information is for purposes of comparison, it shows the number of animals taxed, and the amount of tax assessed in each tahsil on (i) animals belonging to the permanent inhabitants, and (ii) nomads, by enumeration and *iyara* separately during the year 1918-19, but here again the statistics do not represent the total number of animals of each kind owned by the tribesmen as they do not include (a) the number of animals, viz., plough oxen, milch cows, etc., which are exempt from the tax, (b) the animals of the villages or the tribes whose grazing tax is included in the fixed land revenue and (c) the number of animals which pay the tax by *iyara* assessment in which number as recorded in the agreement is, in many cases, only a guess work. These *iyaras* are generally made with sections of tribes, or villages, a lump sum is fixed and the internal distribution is made by the headmen, and a rough estimate of the number of animals taxed is, some times, entered in the *iyara* agreements, to make up the amount of the *iyara*. This Statement shows that the total amount of the tax assessed in 1918-19 was Rs 1,81,766 — Statistics for animals taxed and the revenue realised in various tahsils

	Rs	A	P
1 Permanent inhabitants—			
By enumeration	15,234	3	1
By <i>iyara</i>	81,602	14	1
TOTAL	96,837	1	2
2 Nomads—			
By enumeration	69,731	7	3
By <i>iyara</i>	15,194	7	7
TOTAL	84,925	14	10
GRAND TOTAL	1,81,766	0	0

Of the animals taxed, the important ones which supplement the income of the tribesmen directly or indirectly are the sheep, goats and camels, the number of the latter animals with the permanent inhabitants being comparatively small. Cow, the *landhenu* of the *Shastras* (giver of all that one desires), is not so important in Baluchistan as it is in many parts of India, where apart from its utility it is regarded by the Hindus, as sacred, but the importance of the sheep may be gathered from no less an authority than Nasir Khan the Great, who was fond of saying (and the only reason why he did not mention the goat was that the sheep is the shepherd's pet, while the goat comes in for all his curses) "The sheep is a goodly tree that bears four and twenty fruits—flesh, wool, milk, curds, whey, gh, and a multitude of other products for many of which the English language might be ransacked in vain to supply equivalents."

The number of sheep, goats, and camels in various tahsils during the first year for which statistics are available, and during 1918-19, is given in the following table —

Tobacco	Year	FIRST YEAR FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE.										FOR THE YEAR 1918-19.				
		FERTILE LANDS		KORONA		TOTAL		BOTTLED FRUIT SUGAR		Tobacco		Bottled and Galls.	Canebe	Bottled and Galls.	Canebe	T. A.
		Canebe	Galls.	Bottled and Galls.	Canebe	Bottled and Galls.	Canebe	Bottled and Galls.	Canebe	Bottled and Galls.	Canebe					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ontario	1913-14	344	24,727	1,944	22,867	2,316	63,294	229	13,280	1,448	24,204	1,766	26,775	1,766	26,775	
Prince	1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	945	29,974	8,428	73,728	8,428	1,052,422	8,428	1,052,422	
Quebec	1908-19	9	1,293	1,054	24,254	1,000	29,237	—	83	22	733	23	616	23	616	
St. John	1901-02	72	12,702	1,002	1,710	1,873	13,027	129	3,945	873	2,793	896	6,206	896	6,206	
Prince	1901-02	63	86,109	313	2,110	308	52,219	1	81,937	309	3,781	310	82,703	310	82,703	
Kelly	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	230	23,808	—	712	230	26,379	230	26,379	
Quebec	1906-07	131	24,742	—	80	131	34,372	125	43,876	—	—	1,2	46,378	1,2	46,378	
Kelly	1908-10	4,187	91,900	610	—	8,027	91,900	4,237	1,293,800	3,808	29,803	7,273	1,361,028	7,273	1,361,028	
Fort Resolution	1908-10	—	1,054,473	4,878	26,337	4,878	2,42,784	473	1,21,847	24,026	28,844	24,101	1,301,901	24,101	1,301,901	
Winnipeg	1903-04	—	—	—	—	446	1,100	1,658	1,26,964	1,015	3,872	2,171	1,29,856	2,171	1,29,856	
Portland	—	564	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	943	340	963	710	963	710	
Port	1907-08	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	25,973	2,860	42,103	2,728	64,873	2,728	64,873	
Port	1904-05	—	23,478	33	716	73	24,186	—	64,372	137	7	137	66,379	137	66,379	
Port	1902-03	—	80,917	347	6,025	307	3,63,252	—	94,187	1,669	7,237	1,058	1,62,814	1,058	1,62,814	
Winnipeg	1911-12	1,448	22,974	6,946	64,823	8,454	77,747	3,364	14,296	610	2,906	1,977	17,279	1,977	17,279	
Portland	1914-15	174	231	238	8,061	446	8,022	4,778	74,399	371	11,082	4,346	87,481	4,346	87,481	
TOTAL		6,472	8,04,413	17,425	1,92,126	24,343	6,72,192	12,774	8,64,329	44,086	2,56,647	27,608	21,53,007	27,608	21,53,007	

Details of estimate for bottled fruit-sugars and brands separately are not available.

The figures for nomads of Baluchistan though important in respect of pastoral life, are of variable quantity, and do not afford a sure basis for purposes of comparison. Those for the settled inhabitants are, as mentioned above, defective in some respects, the number of animals for the early years not being available. Taking only such of the tahsils, the statistics of which appear to be somewhat reliable the result is as follows —

I—Tahsils which show a decrease

Tahsil	Number of sheep and goats in the first year	Number of sheep and goats in 1918-19
1 Quetta	31,727	15,380
2 Sibi	13,787	7,945
3 Bori	99,917	96,187
4 Nushki	22,921	14,239

II—Tahsils which show an increase

1 Shang	50,100	81,987
2 Killa Saifallah	91,909	1,38,500
3 Hindubagh	31,792	19,876
4 Fort Sandeman	1,05,477	1,31,017
5 Sanjawi	63,476	68,372

It may be gathered from these admittedly incomplete figures that in tahsils which are agriculturally advanced the number of sheep and goats is decreasing (the exception being the Nushki tahsil), while in those tahsils where there is still a larger proportion of nomadic population or where grazing is more plentiful, the numbers have increased.

11 The comparison of the amount of the cattle tax realised from the settled inhabitants in 1900-01 and 1918-19, excluding Nushki and Dairindin which had no receipts under this head in 1900-01, shows that the total amount of the tax in 1918-19 was Rs 85,878 against Rs 53,554 in 1900-01, an increase of Rs 22,821 or 60.35 per cent. But there has been a decrease in Shorapur, Sibi and Fort Sandeman.

12 Enquiry has been made into the economic condition of twelve families of different tribes whose sole or principal means of subsistence is the proceeds of their sheep and goats. The rearing of sheep and goats, though more profitable in some respects than the cultivation of *khushkaba* or *sailaba* lands, which is dependant on precarious rainfall, is not free from risks, as, during the seasons of drought the mortality among the animals is very heavy. During 1918-19 it is only one family which has been fortunate in having no deaths among their animals, though accuracy of the figures supplied for this family appears to be somewhat doubtful, while in other cases the mortality has ranged between 22 and 60 per cent. Among the Sarangzai tribe it has been 64 per cent. In the case of five families who own no lands the direct income per head is Rs 29-2-0 per annum, and the expenses Rs 37-4-7 per annum, the total amount of their debts being Rs 1,870-8-0 or Rs 374-1-7 per family and Rs 42-8-2 per head. In the case of seven other families who combine pasture with agriculture, the income per head is Rs 18-13-1, their expenses Rs 17-11-7, the total amount of debts Rs 1,020 or Rs 115-11-6 per family, and Rs 14-12-6 per head. These *maldars*, who depend on their sheep and goats for their subsistence, do not seem to be much worse off than their brethren who live on the produce of their lands. But their scanty income is due to the fact that the number of sheep and goats kept by these families is small, the highest being 215 animals owned by a Tanni family of Dukki. They have of necessity to move from place to place in search of pastures, most of them own no huts and live during summer months in the open and in winter under a *lakhdi* or a *parah*, shelter of mats. Their household furniture consists of a few sheep skins for milk, *ghit*, grain and atta, a few earthen pots some of which are made by the women themselves, a couple of wooden *lasas*—plates, a hand mill, a *gadwa*, a griddle, and some sacks and *namdahs*.

They generally have two suits of clothes in a year, which are washed once in a month, and sometimes once in two months, and they do not seem to be very particular about personal cleanliness. Shakur Sarangzai told me that he and his wife only bathe when they find ceremonial purification is necessary and the girls of the family may bathe three or four times in a year more as a pastime when they happen to be ill by themselves close to running water, than as a necessity. In fact it is considered against their etiquette to suggest to a daughter—especially a grown up one—to have a bath.

It appears that the living of the Baloch Maris and Hasmi Khetran, is more expensive than that of the Pathans of the same class as the former wear more and better clothes, do not generally eat *agra*—porridge, which is less expensive than bread made of wheat, *malai* or *javari*, and are more hospitable, the cost of clothes in a year being Rs 27 for males and Rs 24 for females amongst the Hasmis, Rs 21 among the Maris of Quat Mandai, while among the Lahrzai Belkhel Musakhel Pathans it is as low as Rs 12 both for men and women.

But poor as they may appear to be, they seem to have been forced, by circumstances, to keep up with the times and the *trahar*—bride price—has among them also considerably risen the present amount being Rs 500 to 1,200 against Rs 250 paid half in cash and half in kind in olden days. For instance Jamallhan Pinczai paid Rs 250 as *trahar* when he married about eleven years ago, and Mulla Singu Pinczai has recently betrothed his daughter for Rs 600 and Wahdad Lami has agreed to pay Rs 1,200 for his son's bride.

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921
VOLUME IV

BALUCHISTAN

Part II—TABLES

PART II.

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TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population

The Census of Baluchistan was made up of two parts (i) the regular census of cantonments, towns, bazaar, railway premises and other alien settlement, which was conducted in the ordinary manner on the standard Indian Schedule on the night of the 18th March 1921, and (ii) the non-synchronous census of the tribesmen and other indigenous inhabitants on a schedule peculiar to Baluchistan which was carried out during the previous Summer and Autumn. The results may be summarized thus:

	Female	Males	Female
Regular Census	91,876	77,141	17,687
Total Census	704,769	583,851	720,978
Baluchistan	709,625	461,060	738,625

The term "House" includes not only houses but also blankets tents and other movable or temporary dwelling. The term "Village" includes not only villages in the ordinary sense of the word, but also localities which, though possibly containing no permanent dwellings, are regularly occupied at certain seasons of the year.

TABLE II.

Variation in Population since 1901.

Census results in 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 may be summarised thus —

Year	Area in square miles dealt with	POPULATION		
		Total	Estimated	Enumerated
1891	20,608	171,752	142,473	20,279
1901	82,950	810,740	459,728	351,018
1911	134,638	834,703		834,703
1921	134,638	790,025	2,231	707,394

The first census of 1891 was too rough and fragmentary to lend itself for comparison in this table

TABLE III.

Towns and Villages Classified by Population

(1) The following "unclassified" population is included in the figures given in column 18 of the Table —

	Road side	Railway Gang huts	TOTAL
<i>Districts</i>	<i>1,415</i>	<i>2,321</i>	<i>3,736</i>
Quetta Pishin		353	353
Loralai	743		743
Zhob	107	101	208
Bolan	389	601	990
Chagai		721	721
Sibi	170	545	721

(2) The figures for "train enumeration" and "troops on the march" have been included in the following villages which have been placed, in columns 4—13 according to their total population

Districts	Villages	Normal population	Train enumeration	Troops on march	TOTAL
Quetta Pishin	1 Bostan	483	137		620
Sibi	2 Sibi	6,167	219		6,386
"	3 Nari Gorge	41	86		127
"	4. Bolan Junction	22	127		149
"	5 Harnai	2,413		352*	2,765
"	6 Temple Dora	73	104		177
"	7 Bellpat	119	210		329
Zhob	8 Mara Tangi	43		532	575
"	9 Murgha Kibzai	2,060		1,339	3,399

*Transport Contractors' camp

TABLE IV.

Towns Classified by Population with Variation since 1891.

(1) Figures are not available for 1891 for Chaman, Fort Sandeman, Kalat and Bela, and for 1891 and 1901 for Mastung

(2) The population of Kalat in Table IV of 1911 is 1,937, to which 34 persons (males 21, females 13) enumerated in the Cantonment should have been added making a total of 1,971. Necessary correction has now been made.

(3) The population shown under Quetta Municipality and Suburbs (in 1921) is made up of the following items —

	Total persons	Males	Females
Municipal area	24,283	10,748	7,535
Railway premises	2,585	1,003	622
Murree Brewery and suburbs	352	313	39
TOTAL	27,220	12,024	8,196

(4) The Kalat town includes Kalat, Pase Shahr, Khel and Gom, Mastung town includes Dadezai, Mutriba, Ghulaman, Ashkanu, Khwasam, Galkand, Sheikhan, Fatima, Muhammad Taki, Bahram Shahi, Kot Sardan, Kot Sardar Muhammad Shahi, Tindlan and Pir Kanu. The hamlets known as Balochi, Wakilani, Moriani, Got Sipahian, Akbari Radhan Chhatani, and Notani are included in the Bela town.

TABLE V.

Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion.

Columns 18 and 19 are made up of the following items —

Town	JEW		BUDDHIST		BRAHMO		JAIN		AGNOSTIC		TOTAL	
	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe males
Quetta Cantonment			168						1		159	
Quetta Municipality	11	5			3	1	7	1	1	3	22	10
Loralai Cantonment							1				1	
Fort Sandeman Canton ment			1								1	
Sibi Civil Station	2	1									2	1
Total	13	6	169		3	1	8	1	2	3	185	11

TABLE VI.

Religion.

The last two columns headed "Others" (27-28) are made up of the following items —

District or State	ZOROASTRIAN		JAIN		JEW		BUDDHIST		APOSTOLIC	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Baluchistan</i>	99	66	13	4	13	6	160		2	3
Districts	88	68	13	4	13	6	160		2	3
Quetta Pishin	87	64	7	1	11	5	159		2	3
Loralai			1							
Zhob							1			
Bolan	3									
Chagai			5	3						
Sibi	8	2			2	1				
Administered area	8	2			2	1				
Mara Bugli country										
States	1									
Kalat										
Las Bela	1									

The following are the details of the last two columns under Musalmans headed "Others" (13-14) —

District or State	AHMADI		AHM-HADIS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Baluchistan</i>	44	20	12	6
Districts	40	15	11	6
Quetta Pishin	28	11	8	4
Loralai	2		1	
Zhob	4			
Bolan	2	3		
Chagai	1			
Sibi	3	1		2
Administered area	3	1	2	2
Mara Bugli country				
States	4	5	1	
Kalat	4	5	1	
Sarawan			1	
Jhalawan	1			
Kachhi	2	5		
Dombki Kaheri country				
Makran	1			
Kharan				
Las Bela				

MOBILIAN

POPULATION

District or Ward	MOBILIAN										POPULATION									
	Total					Subst					Males					Females				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Religious</i>																				
Protestants	799,723	461,000	328,623	419,100	381,257	900,007	309,418	9,259	1,150	19,039	10,063	50	20							
Anglicans	6,317	25,016	16,699	21,616	15,643	21,616	15,643	2,058	900											
Methodists	137,653	67,101	46,551	61,221	42,221	60,206	41,206	1,900	929											
Catholics	12,723	48,977	33,600	42,601	34,000	42,702	34,012	113	17											
Jews	64,641	33,118	21,223	39,634	21,464	20,706	21,464	123	8											
Muslims	3,616	2,810	708	1,904	473	1,904	408	23	1											
Others	81,313	13,154	4,187	11,293	9,799	11,293	9,799	27												
Non-Religious	119,164	48,779	48,773	47,090	67,040	65,557	67,040	138	90											
Administrators	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111											
Non-Religious	27,211	11,797	11,797	29,874	15,801	29,874	15,801													
Muslims	272,977	204,804	172,801	198,850	147,215	188,144	144,517	123	180											
Others	22,421	179,503	149,578	172,782	144,503	182,237	124,800	11												
Others	64,511	27,719	23,519	27,719	22,075	23,511	22,075													
Others	73,719	42,617	34,823	42,312	32,941	41,817	34,823													
Others	75,712	41,719	33,961	37,700	28,111	37,700	28,111													
Others	19,511	16,411	8,530	9,212	7,411	9,212	7,411													
Others	17,519	27,529	11,511	27,523	16,523	27,523	16,523	11												
Others	27,511	15,711	15,617	16,612	22,629	16,617	17,621													
Others	43,944	24,903	22,713	26,168	22,012	22,907	20,787	113	100											

VI—RELIGION—Continued

District or State	SIKH										NEO HINDU				CHRISTIAN				OTHERS												
	HINDU					KESHDHARI					SAUDHARI					BRAHMO					ANYA					Males	Females				
	Males		Females			Males		Females			Males		Females			Males		Females			Males		Females								
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42			
Baluchistan	35,558	13,679	5,523	1,080	785	353	4	1	1,439	667	5,214	1,479	287	79																	
Districts	28,621	7,952	5,448	1,061	785	353	4	1	1,433	667	5,199	1,479	288	79																	
Quetta-Pishin	15,914	4,833	3,658	842	236	92	3	1	1,005	544	4,707	1,372	260	73																	
Loralai	2,733	838	237	29	16	7			41	19	84	17	1																		
Zhob	3,258	47	701	3	28	4			83	10	138	3	1																		
Bolan	715	150	96	12	6	5			68	30	37	32	3																		
Chagai	1,525	331	222	28	15		1		55	19	38	7	5	3																	
Sibi	4,476	1,747	442	147	403	245			181	45	135	48	10	3																	
Administered area	4,309	1,620	442	147	465	245			181	45	135	48	10	3																	
Marri Bugti country	167	127																													
States	6,937	5,727	77	19					8		15		1																		
Kalat	6,138	5,001	64	14					6		13																				
Sarawan	548	344	56	4					4		2																				
Jhalawan	353	62																													
Kachhi	3,649	3,360																													
Dombk Kakeri country	1,331	1,280	5	6																											
Makran	209	7	3	6																											
Kharan	48	8																													
Las Bela	709	660	13	5																											

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TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

In the areas enumerated on the special Tribal Schedule age and civil condition were not recorded. Hence this Table falls into two parts. In part A the statistics for the areas in which Standard Indian Schedule was used are analysed for the province as a whole, and a summary of the statistics for the tribal areas is added to give completeness. Part B contains the tribal and sex statistics for the tribal areas by districts and states.

VIL--AGE, SEX, AND CIVIL CONDITION.

Part A.—Balochistan.

Age and civil condition	Females			Males			Totals			Females			Males			Totals			Females			Males			Totals		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2-1	1,000	333	300	700	300	333	607	343	267	133	33	87	137	33	33	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
Unmarried	1,000	334	304	700	306	333	603	343	263	133	34	87	137	34	34	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
Married																											
Widowed																											
2-3	331	333	303	37	300	300	377	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343			
Unmarried	331	333	303	37	300	300	377	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343			
Married																											
Widowed																											
3-5	343	477	333	433	370	300	333	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	343	477	333	433	370	300	333	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
5-10	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
10-15	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
15-20	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
20-25	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
25-30	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
30-35	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
35-40	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
40-45	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
45-50	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
50-55	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
55-60	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
60-65	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
65-70	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
70 and over	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
Total 65+	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
1-15	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Unmarried	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370			
Married																											
Widowed																											
15-20	1,000	333	333	470	343	337	400	370	370	370	370	370															

VII —AGE AND SEX

PART B—By districts and states (for areas enumerated on the Tribal Schedule only)

Religion	PERSONS			MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Under puberty	Over puberty	Total	Under puberty	Over puberty	Total	Under puberty	Over puberty
ALL RELIGIONS	704 780	281 801	422 988	382 651	157 691	224 960	320 938	124 110	196 828
Musalman	688 023	270 627	417 396	374 534	154 700	219 834	313 489	121 835	191 654
Hindu	15 901	4 927	11 031	8 806	2 767	6 040	7 155	2 172	4 983
Sikh	801	217	587	610	144	466	294	103	191
Christian	1		1	1		1			
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	326 323	137 311	189 032	178 235	76 070	102 165	148 038	60 371	87 667
Musalman	322 071	136 073	185 998	176 722	75 212	101 510	146 301	59 810	86 495
Hindu	3 500	1 045	2 455	2 043	580	1 463	1 437	450	988
Sikh	700	233	467	480	142	338	290	90	191
Christian	1		1	1		1			
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	70 878	31 280	40 598	42 735	18 929	23 806	37 143	15 351	21 792
Musalman	70 878	31 280	40 598	42 735	18 929	23 806	37 070	15 333	21 740
Hindu	231	48	183	170	33	137	55	15	40
Sikh	20	0	20	17	3	14	0	3	0
Christian	1		1	1		1			
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	78 203	32 935	45 268	41 390	18 159	23 231	34 806	14 838	19 970
Musalman	74 973	30 551	44 422	40 676	17 929	22 747	34 297	14 622	19 675
Hindu	1 218	443	775	712	230	482	500	213	287
Sikh	11	1	10	8		8	3	1	2
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	47 313	20 299	27 014	23 000	11 244	11 756	21 313	9 055	12 258
Musalman	47 313	20 299	27 014	23 000	11 244	11 756	21 313	9 055	12 258
Hindu									
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	550	204	346	317	123	194	239	81	158
Musalman	554	204	350	315	123	192	239	81	159
Hindu	2		2	2		2			
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	16 272	7 619	8 653	8 784	4 173	4 611	7 548	3 448	4 100
Musalman	16 241	7 608	8 633	8 702	4 161	4 541	7 530	3 442	4 092
Hindu	31	10	21	22	12	10	0	6	8
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	104 102	41 914	62 188	59 113	24 342	34 771	46 989	17 603	29 387
Musalman	103 862	41 176	62 686	57 518	23 802	33 716	46 834	17 283	29 551
Hindu	2 018	538	1 480	1 131	311	820	887	227	660
Sikh	732	231	501	404	130	274	268	92	170
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	60 078	26 789	33 289	38 021	15 337	22 684	31 057	11 462	19 595
Musalman	60 022	26 093	33 929	38 021	15 337	22 684	30 929	11 171	19 558
Hindu	1 724	470	1 254	901	271	630	760	199	561
Sikh	732	231	501	404	130	274	268	92	170
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	37 024	15 145	21 879	21 092	9 005	12 087	15 032	6 140	8 792
Musalman	36 730	15 077	21 653	20 925	8 905	12 020	15 005	6 112	8 693
Hindu	294	68	226	167	40	127	27	28	99
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	378 466	144 480	234 006	205 566	80 781	124 845	172 900	63 739	109 161
Musalman	365 970	140 569	225 401	198 782	78 548	120 234	167 188	62 019	105 169
Hindu	12 461	3 882	8 579	6 763	2 171	4 592	5 098	1 718	3 380
Sikh	35	0	20	21	2	19	14	7	7
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	327 779	123 705	204 074	178 582	60 454	118 128	149 187	54 251	94 936
Musalman	316 705	120 330	196 375	172 010	57 574	114 436	144 140	52 780	91 360
Hindu	10 997	3 344	7 653	5 005	1 879	3 126	5 032	1 407	3 585
Sikh	17	5	12	8	1	7	0	4	5
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	54 021	18 271	35 750	30 220	10 053	20 167	23 801	8 318	15 483
Musalman	53 210	18 018	35 192	29 781	10 000	19 781	23 476	8 212	15 264
Hindu	504	250	254	483	140	343	521	104	217
Sikh	7	3	4	3	1	2	4	2	2
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	78 710	30 038	48 672	43 687	16 944	26 743	36 023	13 092	22 931
Musalman	70 293	29 900	40 393	43 332	16 504	26 828	35 901	13 073	22 829
Hindu	417	67	350	355	50	305	62	10	48
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	75 153	25 376	49 777	41 349	14 517	26 832	33 804	10 859	22 945
Musalman	68 144	23 303	44 841	37 700	13 337	24 363	30 444	9 966	20 478
Hindu	7 009	2 078	4 930	3 649	1 180	2 469	3 360	893	2 467
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	19 558	7 151	12 407	10 628	3 973	6 655	8 930	3 178	5 752
Musalman	18 937	6 204	12 733	9 292	3 478	5 814	7 645	2 726	4 919
Hindu	2 011	945	1 066	1 331	495	836	1 280	450	830
Sikh	10	2	8	5		5	5	2	5
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	71 599	29 967	41 632	37 617	16 384	21 233	33 033	13 583	20 399
Musalman	71 499	29 901	41 598	37 518	16 378	21 140	33 031	13 583	20 398
Hindu	100	0	94	99	6	93	1		1
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	27 738	11 901	15 834	15 091	6 683	8 408	12 647	5 221	7 426
Musalman	27 682	11 901	15 781	15 043	6 681	8 362	12 639	5 220	7 419
Hindu	56	3	53	48	2	46	8	1	7
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	50 687	20 755	29 932	26 074	11 267	15 707	23 713	9 488	14 225
Musalman	49 203	20 213	29 092	25 163	10 974	15 189	23 042	9 239	13 803
Hindu	1 404	539	865	793	292	500	696	246	420
Sikh	18	4	14	18	1	12	5	3	2

TABLE VIII.

Literacy by Religion and Age.

1 In this Table details are given under various age periods for that portion of the population only which was enumerated on the Indian Standard Schedule. In the case of the "Tribal Areas" in which a Special Schedule was used and enumeration done by families and not individuals, literacy by age was not recorded. Hence the figures for Tribal population have been shown under head "Unspecified."

2 In the Christian figures are included the following Indian Christians —

Age.	LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0—10	20	0	11	361	184	177	2	2	
10—15	40	10	24	112	08	44	12	7	5
15—20	58	31	27	100	75	31	20	13	13
20 and over	370	283	87	640	452	188	190	149	47
Unspecified				1	1				
TOTAL	468	339	149	1,220	780	440	236	171	65

The more important Vernaculars in which literacy was returned are given below. As several individuals returned themselves as literate in more than one vernacular, the totals do not of course agree with the totals for literacy in the Table.

District and State	URDU		HINDI.		GURMUKHI		LANDE		SINDHI		PERSIAN		ARABIC	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
BALUCHISTAN	11,644	512	6,494	651	3,163	555	6,643	21	2,080	71	4,583	65	826	77
Quetta Pishin	6,769	413	3,922	549	1,708	414	214	3	856	35	1,016	52	222	56
Loralai	1,180	17	550	25	211	37	610	1	37		383	4	172	1
Zhob	954	4	1,288	7	444	3	55		5		216	4	183	2
Bolan	211	5	116	13	66	10	7		87	5	22		3	
Chagai	524	8	234	11	185	9	20		167	5	136		5	
Sibi	1,334	59	339	41	356	75	1,247	2	404	11	399	2	103	5
Kalat	480	6	28	5	183	7	3,968		247	1	1,682	3	157	13
Las Bela	142		17		15		527	15	217	14	129		31	

VIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

District or Sub.	Religion and Age	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		TOTAL			LITERATE						LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
MADRAS	ALL RELIGIONS	78,423	40,500	37,923	17,880	9,800	8,080	2,673	70,750	30,700	28,120	8,861	4,554
	18-24	12,892	6,847	6,045	441	233	208	47	10,445	5,110	4,335	1,111	544
	25-34	12,780	6,700	6,080	437	233	204	44	10,343	5,167	4,176	1,097	530
	35-44	12,780	6,700	6,080	437	233	204	44	10,343	5,167	4,176	1,097	530
	45-54	12,780	6,700	6,080	437	233	204	44	10,343	5,167	4,176	1,097	530
	55-64	12,780	6,700	6,080	437	233	204	44	10,343	5,167	4,176	1,097	530
	65-74	12,780	6,700	6,080	437	233	204	44	10,343	5,167	4,176	1,097	530
	75-84	12,780	6,700	6,080	437	233	204	44	10,343	5,167	4,176	1,097	530
	85-94	12,780	6,700	6,080	437	233	204	44	10,343	5,167	4,176	1,097	530
	95-104	12,780	6,700	6,080	437	233	204	44	10,343	5,167	4,176	1,097	530
MYS NAR	ALL RELIGIONS	11,077	5,130	5,947	2,711	1,243	1,468	228	7,366	3,887	4,460	1,208	1,180
	18-24	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	25-34	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	35-44	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	45-54	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	55-64	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	65-74	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	75-84	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	85-94	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	95-104	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
MINDO	ALL RELIGIONS	11,077	5,130	5,947	2,711	1,243	1,468	228	7,366	3,887	4,460	1,208	1,180
	18-24	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	25-34	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	35-44	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	45-54	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	55-64	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	65-74	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	75-84	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	85-94	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	95-104	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
SINGAPORE	ALL RELIGIONS	11,077	5,130	5,947	2,711	1,243	1,468	228	7,366	3,887	4,460	1,208	1,180
	18-24	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	25-34	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	35-44	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	45-54	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	55-64	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	65-74	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	75-84	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	85-94	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	95-104	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
CHRISTIAN	ALL RELIGIONS	11,077	5,130	5,947	2,711	1,243	1,468	228	7,366	3,887	4,460	1,208	1,180
	18-24	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	25-34	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	35-44	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	45-54	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	55-64	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	65-74	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	75-84	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	85-94	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	95-104	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
OTHER	ALL RELIGIONS	11,077	5,130	5,947	2,711	1,243	1,468	228	7,366	3,887	4,460	1,208	1,180
	18-24	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	25-34	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	35-44	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	45-54	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	55-64	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	65-74	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	75-84	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	85-94	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179
	95-104	1,817	847	970	474	213	261	61	1,343	634	709	180	179

VIII—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE

Religion and Age	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			Persons	Males	Females
	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS	82,473	46,973	35,500	2,026	2,541	85	70,947	44,432	35,415	317	304	13
0-10	427	223	199	10	0	4	417	222	199			
10-15	231	171	60	51	43	11	177	138	40			
15-20	748	665	83	173	118	15	574	527	88	3	3	
20 and over	4,865	4,513	352	1,110	1,171	45	2,310	2,012	297	294	282	1
Unspecified	76,202	41,308	34,800	803	883	10	75,369	40,513	34,706	8	8	12
MUSALMAN	78,451	43,861	34,590	953	945	13	77,493	42,916	34,577	103	103	
0-10	180	111	79	3	3		187	108	79			
10-15	108	80	10	13	12	1	95	77	18			
15-20	447	406	41	66	64	12	381	342	39	6	6	
20 and over	2,733	2,576	154	487	490	7	2,246	2,086	147	91	91	
Unspecified	74,973	40,670	31,207	380	380	3	74,594	40,290	34,294	6	6	
HINDU	3,631	2,774	857	1,434	1,384	50	2,197	1,390	807	120	120	
0-10	212	103	109	5	1	4	207	102	105			
10-15	112	70	37	30	23	8	70	47	23	1	1	
15-20	267	220	36	78	68	10	189	162	23	4	4	
20 and over	1,823	1,634	189	818	787	21	1,005	837	148	114	114	
Unspecified	1,218	771	500	407	400	7	721	222	406	1	1	
SIKH	259	253	30	153	144	9	136	100	27	24	24	
0-10	20	12	8	2	2		18	10	8			
10-15	10	6	4	5	3		5	3	2	2	2	
15-20	33	23	5	8	6	12	23	22	3	1	1	
20 and over	215	199	16	131	126	5	84	73	11	20	20	
Unspecified	11	8	3	7	7		4	1	3	1	1	
CHRISTIAN	101	84	17	60	67	13	21	17	4	70	57	13
0-10	5	2	3				5	2				
10-15	1	1					1	1	3			
15-20	2	1	1	1		1	1	1		1		1
20 and over	93	80	13	70	67	12	14	13	1	99	57	12
OTHERS	1	1		1	1							
0-10												
10-15												
15-20												
20 and over	1	1		1	1							
Unspecified												
ALL RELIGIONS	56,668	35,135	21,533	2,971	2,956	15	53,697	32,179	21,618	320	318	2
0-10	153	87	71	0	5	1	152	82	70	1	1	
10-15	144	124	20	20	21	1	122	103	19	2	2	
15-20	1,312	1,266	10	307	301	2	1,005	991	14	17	17	
20 and over	7,741	7,028	113	2,400	2,399	16	5,332	5,220	103	299	297	2
Unspecified	47,813	26,006	21,313	227	226	1	47,096	25,774	21,312	1	1	
MUSALMAN	52,302	30,838	21,460	842	837	5	51,460	29,999	21,461	74	74	
0-10	112	60	52				112	60	52			
10-15	101	83	16	8	8		63	77	16			
15-20	741	732	6	70	70		671	662	6	7	7	
20 and over	4,036	3,656	76	537	533	4	3,493	3,426	72	66	66	
Unspecified	47,813	26,006	21,313	227	226	1	47,096	25,774	21,312	1	1	
HINDU	3,398	3,341	57	1,509	1,593	6	1,799	1,748	51	116	116	
0-10	41	22	18	5	4	1	36	19	17			
10-15	34	31	3	10	9	1	24	22	2	2	2	
15-20	397	392	5	161	161		236	231	5	7	7	
20 and over	2,926	2,895	31	1,423	1,419	4	1,503	1,476	27	107	107	
Unspecified												
SIKH	826	819	7	423	428	2	398	393	5	35	35	
0-10	3	2	1	1			3	2	1			
10-15	0	0		4	4		0	4	1			
15-20	189	167	22	75	73	2	94	84	3	3	3	
20 and over	645	642	3	349	346		290	283	3	32	32	
Unspecified												
CHRISTIAN	141	138	3	101	99	2	40	39	1	94	92	2
0-10	2	2		1	1		1	1		1	1	
10-15												
15-20	5	5		1	1		4	4				
20 and over	134	131	3	96	97	2	25	24	1	93	91	2
OTHERS	1	1		1	1					1	1	
0-10												
10-15												
15-20												
20 and over	1	1		1	1					1	1	

VIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

Division or State.	Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			PERCENT.					
		Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
POLYN.	ALL RELIGIONS	8,515	8,515	700	477	423	41	8,101	8,077	604	100	100	100	100	100	100
	0-10	246	146	100	13	9	9	273	137	136	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11-15	150	100	50	1	1	1	149	49	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16-20	300	200	100	1	1	1	299	99	100	1	1	1	1	1	1
	21 and over	8,067	8,067	650	462	412	50	7,605	7,938	463	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Unspecified	444	21	120				444	1,713	220						
	MUSLIMAN	1,000	1,000	472	80	21	0	2,000	1,000	0	10	10	10	10	10	10
	0-10	150	100	50	1	1	1	149	49	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11-15	150	100	50	1	1	1	149	49	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16-20	150	100	50	1	1	1	149	49	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	21 and over	1,225	1,225	122	77	0	0	1,225	1,225	122	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Unspecified	511	511	120				511	977	270						
	HINDU	300	223	100	200	123	23	271	210	104	100	100	100	100	100	100
	0-10	101	101	51	101	51	51	91	51	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11-15	101	101	51	101	51	51	91	51	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16-20	101	101	51	101	51	51	91	51	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	21 and over	101	101	51	101	51	51	91	51	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Unspecified	101	101	51	101	51	51	91	51	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	SIKH	121	101	17	0	11	4	0	47	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	0-10	101	101	51	101	51	51	91	51	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11-15	101	101	51	101	51	51	91	51	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16-20	101	101	51	101	51	51	91	51	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	21 and over	101	101	51	101	51	51	91	51	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Unspecified	101	101	51	101	51	51	91	51	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
	CHRISTIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POLYN.	ALL RELIGIONS	11,000	11,000	6,107	1,107	1,000	10	9,893	9,990	6,107	100	100	100	100	100	100
	0-10	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11-15	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16-20	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	21 and over	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	MUSLIMAN	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0-10	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11-15	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16-20	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	21 and over	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	HINDU	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0-10	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11-15	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16-20	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	21 and over	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	SIKH	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0-10	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11-15	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16-20	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	21 and over	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	CHRISTIAN	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0-10	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11-15	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16-20	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	21 and over	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	OTHER	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0-10	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11-15	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16-20	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	21 and over	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	500	100	100	10	900	900	500	1	1	1	1	1	1

VIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE

Religion and Age	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			Persons	Males	Females
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS	119 464	69,739	49 725	3,879	3,663	210	115,585	68,070	49 509	633	593	4
0-10	1 492	774	718	43	33	10	1 440	741	768	3	3	
10-15	711	476	235	147	113	34	564	363	201	26	22	
15-20	1 154	942	212	202	170	32	952	772	180	50	43	
20 and over	10 093	9 174	1 371	1 093	1 024	140	8 611	6 611	1 431	534	503	3
Unspecified	106 102	59 113	46 089	1,324	1,524		104,578	57,580	46 080	20	20	
Administered area	69 078	38 021	31 057	1,368	1 168		67 710	37 603	31 067	20	20	
Mari Bugti country	37,024	21 092	15 932	156	156		36 868	20 936	15 932			
MUSALMAN	111 520	64,030	47 490	1 032	994	38	110 488	63 036	47 452	164	162	
0-10	917	483	424	12	7	5	905	476	429			
10-15	473	306	147	45	37	8	408	260	130	7	7	
15-20	674	567	107	48	46	2	626	521	105	18	18	
20 and over	6 124	5 156	608	542	519	23	5 582	4 637	645	121	110	
Unspecified	103 352	57 518	45 831	79	38		102,067	57 133	45 834	14	14	
Administered area	66 622	36 693	30 009	356	356		66 266	36 237	30 020	18	18	
Mari Bugti country	36 730	20 925	16 805	29	29		36 701	20 896	15 805			
HINDU	6,449	4,657	1 792	2,074	1,670	104	4,375	2,687	1 688	288	230	
0-10	488	245	243	21	16	5	467	229	238			
10-15	226	140	77	82	63	10	144	86	58	12	12	
15-20	316	329	00	109	91	18	310	238	72	21	21	
20 and over	3,298	2 803	40	1 048	896	62	2,250	1 817	433	253	233	
Unspecified	2 018	1 171	887	814	814		1,204	317	887			
Administered area	1 724	964	760	667	667		1 037	277	760			
Mari Bugti country	294	167	127	127	147		167	40	127			
SIKH	1,299	807	392	620	585	35	679	322	357	40	40	
0-10	70	37	33	7	7		63	30	33	1	1	
10-15	27	20	7	15	12	3	12	8	4	2	2	
15-20	62	43	0	37	31	6	16	12	3	4	4	
20 and over	418	343	75	236	210	20	182	133	49	31	31	
Unspecified	732	464	268	325	325		407	133	268	2	2	
Administered area	732	464	268	325	325		407	133	268			
Mari Bugti country												
CHRISTIAN	183	135	48	140	104	36	43	31	12	131	90	34
0-10	10	8	8	2	2		14	0	8	2	2	
10-15	6	1	4	6	1	4				5	1	
15-20	8	3	5	7	2	5	1	1		7	3	
20 and over	154	123	31	126	99	27	28	24	4	117	91	26
Unspecified												
OTHERS	13	10	3	13	10	3				10	9	1
0-10	1	1		1	1							
10-15												
15-20	1			1		1						
20 and over	11	9	2	11	9	2				10	9	1
ALL RELIGIONS	323,281	179 003	149,278	6,181	6,152	32	322,097	172,851	149,240	109	99	1
0-10	56	29	27	4	4		52	21	31			
10-15	28	21	7	9	9		19	12	7	1	1	
15-20	47	39	8	20	27	3	17	12	5	6	6	
20 and over	371	346	45	246	239	7	125	87	38	30	30	
Unspecified	327 770	178 602	149 187	5,895	5,873	22	321 894	172 719	149 165	106	98	1
Sarawan	54 011	30 000	23 891	839	836	3	53 182	29 344	23 795	18	18	
Jhalawan	79 710	43 647	36 003	549	549		79 121	43 093	36 003	4	4	
Kachhi	75 163	41 549	33 604	2 847	2 842	5	72 306	38 707	33 599	4	4	
Dombki Kaheri country	19 535	10,648	8 939	919	917		18 639	9 711	8 928	6	6	
Maaran	71,599	37 617	33 942	475	463	12	71 124	37 154	33 970	2	2	
Maaran	27,735	15 091	12 647	276	276		27 459	14 815	12 647			
MUSALMAN	316,985	172,782	144,203	1,693	1,677	21	315,097	170 905	144,182	69	69	
0-10	54	17	17	1	1		23	16	17			
10-15	16	10	6	1	1		15	9	6			
15-20	11	8	3	4	4		7	4	3	1	1	
20 and over	150	128	31	74	74	4	81	54	27	25	25	
Unspecified	316 760	172 619	144 149	1,681	1,670	17	314 901	170 822	144 125	68	68	
Sarawan	53 102	29 344	23 876	839	836	3	52 263	29 274	23 874	18	18	
Kachhi	79 710	43 647	36 003	549	549		79 121	43 093	36 003	4	4	
Dombki Kaheri country	19 535	10,648	8 939	919	917		18 639	9 711	8 928	6	6	
Maaran	71,599	37 617	33 942	475	463	12	71 124	37 154	33 970	2	2	
Maaran	27,735	15 091	12 647	276	276		27 459	14 815	12 647			
HINDU	11,235	6,144	5 091	4,219	4,210	9	6,986	1,924	5,062	27	27	
0-10	10	8	11	5	5		16	5	11			
10-15	1	1	1	1	1					1	1	
15-20	1	1	1	1	1					1	1	
20 and over	104	100	12	109	105	5	99	94	11	10	10	
Unspecified	11 124	6 135	5 080	4 214	4 205	4	6 911	1 919	5 092	26	26	
Sarawan	53 102	29 344	23 876	839	836	3	52 263	29 274	23 874	18	18	
Kachhi	79 710	43 647	36 003	549	549		79 121	43 093	36 003	4	4	
Dombki Kaheri country	19 535	10,648	8 939	919	917		18 639	9 711	8 928	6	6	
Maaran	71,599	37 617	33 942	475	463	12	71 124	37 154	33 970	2	2	
Maaran	27,735	15 091	12 647	276	276		27 459	14 815	12 647			

TABLE IX.

Education by Selected Tribes and Races.

IX.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED

(Indigenous

Tribe or Race	POPULATION			LITERATE			LITERATE			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>High non-Malays</i>	635 074	375,803	209 871	631 425	371 641	209 784	109 416	37		
Baloch	173,885	93,863	77,823	173,885	94,787	77,824	814	806	8	
(i) Eastern	143,864	70,362	61,829	143,600	69,562	61,811	665	661	7	
gill	22,737	12,925	9,800	22,513	12,804	9,800	24	24		
gill	6,946	3,378	2,737	6,027	3,280	2,737	19	19		
gill	17,123	9,019	6,180	17,022	9,517	6,105	101	101		
gill	6,792	4,080	2,682	6,261	4,508	2,682	21	20		1
gill	22,401	13,237	9,474	22,884	12,000	9,474	37	37		
gill	4,744	2,601	2,087	4,722	2,623	2,087	76	76		
gill	2,607	1,452	1,083	2,613	1,449	1,083	6	6		
gill	2,452	1,374	1,044	2,413	1,379	1,044	45	45		
gill	4,237	2,363	1,571	4,241	2,338	1,571	29	29		
gill	14,811	8,474	6,436	14,812	8,474	6,436	79	79		
gill	1,104	584	510	1,090	580	510	8	8		
gill	378	207	119	358	207	119	20	20		
(ii) Western	61,220	31,441	25,791	61,881	31,224	25,786	449	445	7	
gill	1,788	946	680	1,781	944	680	8	8		
gill	4,474	2,338	2,113	4,471	2,336	2,113	8	8		
gill	876	454	411	864	453	411	21	20		3
gill	1,684	811	733	1,686	806	733	25	25		
gill	6,086	3,040	2,710	6,064	2,978	2,710	8	8		
gill	21,677	11,737	9,829	21,629	11,610	9,814	149	147		8
gill	17,136	8,194	7,324	17,018	8,077	7,324	121	121		
gill	4,395	2,302	1,974	4,331	2,273	1,974	8	8		
gill	431	222	179	440	223	179	1	1		
gill	7,022	3,782	3,250	6,974	3,721	3,251	59	55		3
Brakel	158,794	80,861	76,773	158,858	80,778	76,773	734	733	1	
(i) Original Kuruk	17,356	8,748	8,119	17,389	8,830	8,219	26	26		
gill	119	45	71	113	43	71	8	8		
gill	431	229	192	431	229	192				
gill	1,291	737	654	1,281	737	654				
gill	4,823	2,381	2,171	4,823	2,334	2,171	7	7		
gill	2,414	1,231	1,063	2,397	1,214	1,063	17	17		
gill	2,494	1,240	1,161	2,468	1,205	1,161	24	24		
gill	1,785	901	797	1,780	902	797	79	79		
gill	4,871	2,418	2,061	4,857	2,406	2,061	14	14		
(i) Anarwa	61,357	29,331	25,818	61,313	29,813	25,813	267	264	7	
gill	10,251	5,081	4,409	10,252	5,032	4,400	25	24		
gill	2,992	1,719	1,363	2,933	1,672	1,293	47	47		
gill	8,572	3,31	3,354	8,519	3,148	3,233	63	63		1
gill	9,371	4,193	4,106	9,234	4,124	4,106	15	15		
gill	2,79	1,602	1,275	2,747	1,618	1,275	43	43		
gill	2,81	1,434	1,140	2,806	1,406	1,140	32	32		
gill	636	3,3	241	631	3,7	241	8	8		
gill	2,117	1,147	943	2,098	1,123	943	24	24		
gill	1,644	922	665	1,622	917	665	8	8		
gill	8,163	4,635	3,829	8,116	4,604	3,829	45	45		
gill	8,914	3,796	3,61	8,902	3,773	3,616	21	21		
(ii) Thakawa	14,773	6,165	5,357	14,810	6,733	5,357	73	73		
gill	8,923	4,616	4,207	8,954	4,591	4,517	25	25		
gill	3,111	1,610	1,190	3,104	1,602	1,190	10	10		
gill	10,443	5,179	4,604	10,472	5,116	4,604	63	63		
gill	24,071	12,293	1,798	23,909	12,243	10,726	82	82		
gill	1,951	1,075	798	1,904	1,070	798	17	17		
gill	1,699	823	643	1,681	823	643	7	7		
gill	4,137	2,319	1,919	4,126	2,306	1,911	11	11		
gill	29,350	14,719	12,798	29,243	14,697	12,790	77	77		

TRIBES AND RACES.

Musalmans only)

LITERATE IN													
PERSIAN		URDU		LANDE		SINDHI		ARABIC		ENGLISH		OTHER	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3,094	8	1,456	3	6		335	15	607	13	140		14	
588	1	278		5		39		114	7	21		1	
523	1	253		5		36		69		20		1	
1		22				2		2					
11		17		1		1		1		2			
55		67				1		27		2			
18	1	6						5		1			
20		34								2			
5		10				12				1			
2		6				7		2					
27		35		4		7		5		2		1	
25		7				1		4		1			
52		22				6		19		3			
4		1				1		2					
3		17				1		2		6			
365		25				3		45	7	1			
8													
3													
28		7						4	2				
25		1											
8													
144		13				1		5	2	1			
113		3				2		6					
5								2					
1													
30		1						25	3				
699	1	162				17		26		14		1	
88		14				4		1		2			
6		1				1		1		1			
6		1											
16		2								1			
23		1				1							
25		3				1							
12		6				1							
323	1	103				2		15		8			
28		14								1			
43		20						6		1			
43	1	10						2		3			
60		3				2		1					
37		11						3					
29		6						2		1			
5		2											
23		4											
5		2								1			
32		27						1		1			
18		4											
215		30				9		9		4			
22		2						1					
9		1											
63		3						2					
44		13				6		2					
17													
7													
11		1											
72		10				3		4		4			

IX.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED

(Indigenous)

Tribe or Race.	POPULATION.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(iv) <i>Mandjies</i>	2,825	1,325	1,500	2,325	1,372	1,525	47	47	
Sinhait	1,022	542	620	1,473	816	620	27	27	
Kakrai	652	300	354	644	300	264	9	9	
Others	881	417	377	872	300	277	21	21	
Palhan	174,061	86,980	78,178	172,806	84,638	78,187	1,298	1,261	8
Raech	1,689	807	643	1,326	683	643	14	14	
Jalar	1,335	722	622	1,333	712	622	20	20	
Kakur	92,000	41,831	40,445	92,040	41,382	40,614	580	538	1
<i>Dumar</i>	7,211	3,245	3,463	7,211	3,245	3,463	77	27	
<i>Verma (Lal)</i>	46,412	24,245	29,133	46,517	24,245	29,133	221	229	1
<i>Maryam</i>	1,251	1,251	1,251	1,251	1,251	1,251	11	11	
<i>Ratna</i>	22,879	12,274	12,274	22,841	12,274	12,274	181	181	
<i>Yamphara</i>	12,421	6,210	6,210	11,928	6,087	5,921	81	81	
<i>Other</i>	1,429	799	1,301	1,381	6,971	4,38	42	21	
Kan	1,283	672	622	1,222	641	622	63	63	
Lan	3,181	1,682	1,504	3,181	1,677	1,504	9	6	
Palu	27,727	13,968	13,862	27,520	13,809	13,861	146	147	1
<i>Wana Bawak</i>	4,372	2,417	2,215	4,372	2,417	2,215	42	17	
<i>Int</i>	1,681	1,179	1,171	2,215	1,171	1,171	1	1	
<i>M Khol</i>	3,679	1,779	1,671	3,677	2,146	1,671	32	32	
<i>M Khol</i>	12,113	7,121	6,992	11,989	7,099	6,990	6	18	
<i>Zorion</i>	2,811	1,814	1,642	2,819	1,814	1,642	7	7	
<i>Lau</i>	1,811	682	679	1,811	682	679			
<i>Other</i>	41	24	12	41	24	12			
<i>Marand</i>	1,297	3,871	3,474	1,219	3,793	3,426	74	74	
<i>Turan</i>	36,810	19,279	16,749	35,720	19,360	16,740	290	290	
<i>Udal Araban</i>	29,176	19,214	16,894	29,247	19,271	16,894	79	79	
<i>Sipa</i>	3,813	2,215	2,215	3,813	2,215	2,215	71	71	
<i>Tur</i>	7,915	2,614	2,614	6,925	2,614	2,614	128	128	
<i>Other</i>	229	111	111	229	111	111	8	8	
<i>Zmaral</i>	1,700	821	719	1,686	827	719	4	4	
<i>Others</i>	1,340	823	823	1,277	742	622	62	60	
Lad (Pun) Kall	22,218	12,286	10,547	22,262	12,127	10,546	229	228	2
<i>Angaria</i>	3,245	1,878	1,242	3,260	1,794	1,242	3	3	
<i>Borra</i>	4,278	2,215	1,969	4,278	2,215	1,969	31	31	
<i>Jamra</i>	6,823	3,241	2,172	6,823	3,241	2,172	10	10	
<i>Chamra</i>	6,027	2,872	2,222	6,013	2,872	2,222	162	162	
<i>Wamra</i>	2,738	1,828	1,798	2,712	1,828	1,798	10	9	
<i>Lam (Lapachal)</i>	133	89	73	132	77	75	3	3	
Jall	62,191	32,005	28,006	62,264	31,729	28,005	367	366	1
Sayid	10,223	10,547	2,886	19,219	19,124	6,222	419	412	6
<i>Palhan</i>	9,201	4,444	4,422	9,227	4,412	4,422	244	270	1
<i>Chukra</i>	1,229	622	504	1,180	622	604	79	79	
<i>Chamra</i>	794	422	364	794	422	364	17	19	
<i>Kakur</i>	794	422	364	794	422	364	7	7	
<i>Wamra</i>	911	419	412	910	422	412	21	21	
<i>Turan</i>	622	322	299	622	322	299	6	9	
<i>Lamra</i>	622	322	299	622	322	299			
<i>Others</i>	3,451	3,024	2,422	3,320	2,979	2,419	112	104	
Other Mandjies	71,798	32,262	24,922	71,806	37,079	34,922	800	283	15
<i>Dumra</i>	10,843	5,222	4,180	10,870	5,412	4,180	74	74	
<i>Tu</i>	8,414	3,077	2,424	8,344	3,077	2,424	71	70	
<i>Chamra</i>	3,824	3,220	2,874	3,822	3,247	2,874	3	3	
<i>Jam</i>	172	84	74	172	84	74			
<i>Wamra</i>	2,724	2,044	1,690	2,722	2,042	1,690	1	1	
<i>Lamra</i>	1,211	111	110	1,211	122	111	29	24	
<i>Lamra</i>	1,211	111	110	1,211	122	111	29	24	
<i>Lamra</i>	4,200	2,714	2,314	4,200	2,714	2,314	9	9	
<i>Wamra</i>	1,794	80	79	1,794	742	74	64	54	
<i>Wamra</i>	3,677	2,822	2,642	3,570	2,840	2,641	7	6	
<i>Lamra</i>	74,972	11,734	11,229	74,972	11,734	11,229	26	26	
<i>Tu</i>	2,464	12,622	12,622	2,464	12,622	12,622	17	17	
<i>Others</i>	4,206	2,714	2,419	4,206	2,714	2,419	19	18	

DISTRICT OR STATE

DISTRICT OR ADMINISTERED

District, Male Province or
Country where born.

BALUCHISTAN

Quetta-Pishin.

Loralai.

Zhob.

Persons Males Females Persons Males Females Persons Males Females Persons Males Females

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

TOTAL 79,425 401,800 428,628 127,021 87,161 48,981 82,478 65,872 25,500 55,808 28,128 21,822

A Born India 757 181 468,571 236,879 127,822 18,405 49,369 21,741 46,759 22,479 21,852 21,811 21,281

I. WITHIN BALUCHISTAN 721,225 394,302 425,878 66,967 48,108 40,280 78,977 41,806 24,961 48,128 28,822 21,404

DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES 229,870 167,390 182,210 27,473 47,411 40,084 78,805 41,867 24,628 49,283 28,861 21,404

Quetta-Pishin 24,424 43,148 40,282 67,002 47,028 20,878 108 158 11 181 106 8

Loralai 78,922 41,817 31,818 41 23 8 78,412 41,508 21,804 9 9 1

Zhob 43,234 28,926 21,429 105 98 6 103 113 10 49,020 20,821 21,300

Edias 607 342 264 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1

Chamal 17,083 8,222 7,722 77 81 16 2 2 1 2 2 2

Said 108,451 60,996 47,683 67 180 59 68 68 12 63 60 9

By sea 291,808 394,002 172,864 1,022 687 225 172 98 23 84 84 84

Kahat 21,224 181,182 100,041 1,016 623 222 122 98 23 84 84 84

Las Bela 80,434 29,000 22,825 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

II. PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA BEYOND BALUCHISTAN 60,106 53,222 19,861 28,222 21,204 2,971 4,321 4,322 489 7,203 7,009 104

(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO BALUCHISTAN 46,986 28,118 6,547 27,163 21,031 6,132 2,486 2,072 417 6,181 6,108 84

(i) British Territory 41,818 26,285 6,319 26,137 20,193 5,945 2,259 2,331 483 6,278 6,212 83

Bombay including Aden 4,792 2,777 1,062 2,877 1,829 680 120 104 28 842 842 13

X. W. F. Provinces (Districts and Administered Territories) Punjab 6,011 4,316 877 2,828 2,262 820 414 268 46 645 622 13

Punjab 28,076 24,454 6,521 20,201 15,977 4,224 2,818 2,679 226 3,218 3,186 80

(ii) Feudatory States 1,211 1,811 837 891 232 163 120 121 8 279 272 1

Bombay States 572 476 96 296 211 69 2 2 2 46 43 1

K. W. F. (Agency and Tribal Areas) 9 9 9 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1

Punjab States 1,204 2,262 111 616 209 94 121 111 7 173 178 1

(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA 19,120 16,904 2,315 11,959 10,173 1,786 1,239 1,250 71 1,906 1,895 10

(i) British Territory 11,222 12,311 1,821 8,229 7,343 1,886 1,391 1,850 21 1,216 1,204 79

Ajmer-Merwara 257 226 21 189 119 18 2 2 2 72 72 1

Amritsar 11 11 3 4 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1

Bengal 4,6 273 123 242 224 117 7 7 7 74 74 7

Bihar and Orissa 120 133 15 81 79 12 11 11 16 16 16

Bombay 204 180 18 199 182 17 2 2 2 4 4 4

Central Provinces and Berar 127 62 43 92 46 62 1 1 1 16 16 16

P. W. 453 277 116 229 249 78 65 60 8 15 11 2

Madras 54 274 64 223 272 86 12 12 1 21 20 1

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 12,267 1,272 1,616 7,641 6,444 1,197 1,013 847 44 1,980 1,963 7

(ii) Feudal Agencies 6,915 6,227 821 2,836 2,272 56 215 191 17 612 612 1

Ajmer-Merwara 9 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Bombay States 12 19 2 4 2 1 1 1 2 2 2

Central India Agency 61 22 19 23 23 17 2 1 1 9 9 9

Central Provinces and Berar 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Coastal States 244 220 16 21 24 11 9 9 8 8 8

H. British States 295 272 43 131 11 41 11 11 1 91 91 91

Kachhar States 2,229 2,044 1 1 1,194 1,044 170 62 62 1 81 319

M. British States (including Coastal and Tribal Areas) 11 12 2 12 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2

(iii) British States 4 4 2 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

(iv) British States 4 4 2 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

V. British States 177 94 79 177 79 24 24 24 24 24 24

VI. British States 1,814 1,722 272 94 1 5 5 5 5 5 5

VII. British States 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

VIII. British States 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

PLACE.

WHERE ENUMERATED

TERRITORIES									STATES					
Bolan			Chagay			Sibi			Kalat			Las Bela		F
Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
3,618	2,910	708	21,343	13,156	8,187	119,464	69,739	49,725	328,281	179,003	149,278	50,896	26 983	
3,422	2,730	692	21,046	12,911	8,135	118 846	69,168	49,678	328,265	178,990	149,275	50,693	26,980	
1,507	1,121	380	17,407	9,604	7,803	110,743	62,473	48,270	327,375	178,334	149,041	50,423	20,801	
963	637	326	17,044	9,320	7,724	108,989	61,243	47,746	29	21	8			
244	202	42	81	70	11	769	528	241	12	0	6			
1		1	3	3		96	94	2	1	1				
20	19	1	0	0		28	22	0	14	13	1			
559	337	202				4	2	2						
14	11	3	16,934	9,225	7,709	25	21	4						
85	68	17	20	16	4	108 007	60,576	47,491	2	1	1			
544	484	60	363	284	79	1,754	1,230	524	327,346	178,313	149,033	50,423	20,801	
544	484	60	363	284	79	1,750	1,227	523	327,345	178,312	149,033			
						4	3	1	1	1		50,423	20,801	
1,915	1,609	306	3,639	3,307	332	8,103	6,695	1,408	890	656	234	270	170	
1,523	1,270	247	2,380	2,152	223	5,892	4,750	1,133	810	594	216	253	165	
1,269	1,032	237	2,347	2,120	227	5,675	4,583	1,092	787	577	210	246	162	
115	91	24	158	115	43	958	746	212	182	152	30	97	59	
65	63	2	109	101	8	560	484	82	43	29	14	20	14	
1,089	878	211	2,020	1,844	176	4,151	3,353	798	562	396	166	129	89	
254	244	10	33	32	1	217	176	41	23	17	6	7	3	
49	48	1	3	3		85	62	23	3	3				
205	190	9	30	29	1	132	114	18	20	14	6	7	3	
392	333	59	1,257	1,153	164	2,201	1,927	274	77	59	18	17	14	
348	303	45	559	516	43	1,610	1,413	197	53	43	10	14	12	
			1	1		15	10	5						
5	3	2	4	4		2	1	1						
1		1	9	9		19	15	4						
4	3	1	3	3		23	20	3						
15	7	8	32	24	8	54	39	15	4	3	1	4	3	
2	2		5	5		64	60	4	1	1		1	1	
321	288	33	505	470	35	1,418	1,254	164	48	39	9	9	8	
44	30	14	698	637	61	591	514	77	24	16	8	3	2	
8	3	5												
1	1		1	1		2	1	1						
			2	2		5	5		3	3				
0	4	2	258	255	3	23	22	1						
						363	355	8	1	1		2	1	
						2	2							
25	21	7	435	377	58	179	117	62	20	12	8	1	1	
1	1		1	1		8	3	5						

DISTRICT OR STATE

DISTRICT OR ADMINISTRATION

District, State, Province or
Country where born.

BALANCE SHEET

Quota-Males.

Local.

Total.

Persons.

Males.

Females.

Persons.

Males.

Females.

Persons.

Males.

Females.

Persons.

Males.

Females.

Persons.

Males.

Females.

1

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8

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10

11

12

13

(c) FRANCE AND PORTUGAL
OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

172

150

22

166

122

22

11

11

4

4

(d) INDIA UNSETTLED

62

30

22

42

20

22

3

3

7

7

B. Born in other Asiatic Coun-
tries

2,816

4,512

1,222

5,262

4,122

1,120

672

622

20

1,800

1,812

26

Afghanistan

2,253

4,426

840

2,424

2,722

880

620

204

26

268

242

Arabia

6

4

2

2

2

1

1

1

1

1

Asia Minor

4

1

2

2

1

2

1

1

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Balkans

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Caucasus

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China

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Hong Kong

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1

2

1

1

1

Japan

2

2

1

1

1

2

1

1

1

1

Korea

2,453

2,062

270

1,610

1,209

361

22

22

671

671

Persia

210

169

61

182

90

84

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2

2

2

Siam

1

1

1

1

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1

1

1

Straits Settlements and

2

4

2

6

4

2

2

2

2

2

Malaya

17

12

2

2

6

4

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Thailand

17

12

2

2

6

4

6

6

6

6

C. Born in Europe

4,111

2,880

221

2,377

2,279

477

47

27

10

62

62

1

United Kingdom

4,100

2,870

479

2,372

2,431

482

46

26

10

62

62

2

England and Wales

2,779

2,156

675

2,712

2,269

492

39

29

9

60

67

1

Scotland

86

23

23

73

49

23

2

2

2

2

2

Ireland

129

101

34

126

29

27

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3

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2

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Channel Islands and

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Isle of Man.

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Belgium

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Denmark

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Italy

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WHERE ENUMERATED

[illegible]

TABLE XII.

Infirmities.

In part I age is unspecified for 3,219 infirm belonging to 701,769 souls enumerated on the Tribal Schedule

In both parts there is a discrepancy of 1 in the total Number of the infirm, as one deaf mute male in the Tribal Area of the Loralai District was also returned as insane

TABLE—XII
INFIRMITY BY AGE.

40

XII.—INFIRMITY.

PART I.—Distribution by Age.

Age.	PORTABLE ATTENDANCE.			HOME.			DAILY VISITS.				BED.				LATER.			
	Female.	Males.	Persons.	Female.	Males.	Persons.	Female.	Persons.	Males.	Female.	Male.	Persons.	Female.	Male.	Persons.	Female.	Male.	Persons.
1	2	2	4	3	0	3	7	7	8	8	16	11	13	13	11	16	16	16
0-1																		
1-2																		
2-3																		
3-4																		
4-5																		
6-10	1	1	2						1	1								
11-15	4	2	6						2	2		1						
16-20	6	2	8						4	2	2	1	1					
21-25	8	4	12						1	2	2	1	1					
26-30	1	1	2															
31-35	4	3	7						2	2	1							
36-40	6	6	12						1	1								
41-45	4	2	6						2	2	2	6	2	2				
46-50	7	7	14						1	1								
51-55	7	7	14															
56-60	6	4	10						1	1	1	7	2	2	4			
61-65	2	3	5									2	1	1	1			
66-70	2	2	4									6	2	1	1			
71 and over	11	11	22						1	1		2	2	2	2			
Unspecified	3,216	1,529	4,745	403	279	682	137	652	411	183	2,043	1,123	821	306	81	24		
Total	3,200	2,200	5,400	403	283	686	137	673	494	186	2,063	1,180	823	106	86	24		

PART II—*Distribution by Districts and States*

District or State	POPULATION AFFLICTED				INMATE		DEATH RATE				PRISON		INFECTION			
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1																
<i>Baluchistan</i>	3,300	2,020	1,250	120	285	117	892	191	188	2,093	1,600	931	106	92	21	
Districts																
Quetta Plain	1,277	830	447	177	127	50	249	165	61	919	192	27	23	27	6	
Loralai	137	121	36	23	19	5	31	27	1	161	1	27	2	2		
Zhob	322	217	109	3	39	14	17	33	19	211	15	53	16	14	2	
Bolan	206	121	62	31	22	12	17	71	16	121	1	52	1	2		
Chagai	9	5	4				7	1	2	8	1	2				
Sibi	79	52	27	9	8	1	16	13	7	54	31	21				
Administrated area	501	315	189	58	10	14	199	40	21	323	14	149	11	9	2	
Mars Bugti Country	261	161	103	16	15	1	19	42	17	181	101	51	5	3	2	
	240	154	86	42	25	17	19	38	12	112	55	57	6	6		
States	2,023	1,190	833	213	153	85	133	309	124	1,271	693	606	73	55	18	
Kolrat	1,830	1,082	769	207	135	72	399	241	169	1,140	617	569	67	49	18	
Serawan	207	137	70	11	13	1	75	53	22	116	69	47	2	2		
Jhalawan	370	233	137	60	43	17	83	55	27	140	109	81	37	25	12	
Kachhi	495	281	211	49	32	17	125	99	26	318	149	168	3	3		
Dombki-Kaberi Country	212	118	64	12	9	3	27	16	1	173	83	90				
Maltran	445	210	205	61	32	32	62	37	21	297	155	141	22	18	4	
Kharan	121	70	51	8	6	2	18	10	5	92	53	39	3	1	2	
Las Bela	173	108	65	36	21	13	13	28	15	58	51	37	6	6		

TABLE XIII.

Infirmities by selected Tribes and Races.

Details of Infirmities for all the Indigenous Musalman tribes in Baluchistan are given in the body of the table. The figures of infirmities for other tribes are given below —

Tribes	PARALYSIS			IN ANK		DEAF-MUTE		BLIND		LEPER	
	Females	Males	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	114,001	85,167	199,168	22	6	23	9	43	52	1	
MUSALMANS	47,853	36,337	84,190	12	1	8		18	12	1	
Baluch	2,911	1,610	4,521	2				4	3		
Semi-Indigenous	7,754	1,627	9,381	2				7	7		
Buzdar	1,187	674	1,861	1				2			
Ojha	1,252	431	1,683	1				1	3		
Alien Baluch	251	510	761					1			
Pathans	18,163	12,512	30,675	6		1		8	5		
Semi-Indigenous	12,477	8,477	20,954			1		7	5		
Durrani	2,244	1,511	3,755			1			2		
Chitral	969	642	1,611	2				3	3		
Others	1,454	1,074	2,528	1				4			
Alien Pathan	4,629	4,036	8,665	1				1			
Jat Alian	3,701	3,334	7,035			2			1		
Sayyid Alian	1,277	938	2,215			1					
Other Musalmans	21,741	17,701	39,442	4	1	4		6	2	1	
Semi-Indigenous	2,613	1,531	4,144	1		1		1		1	
Hazara	1,927	1,475	3,402	1		1				1	
Others	616	396	1,012					1			
Aliens	19,115	14,800	33,915	3	1	3		5	2		
HINDUS	51,349	37,001	88,350	8	4	20	7	23	38		
Indigenous	17,470	9,663	27,133	4	4	18	4	22	34		
Alien	33,879	27,338	61,217	4		2	3	1	4		
SIKHS	7,741	6,309	14,050	2		1		3	1		
Indigenous	811	633	1,444	2		1		3	1		
Alien	6,930	5,676	12,606								
CHRISTIANS	6,693	5,214	11,907		1		2		1		
European	4,751	3,956	8,707		1		1				
Anglo-Indian	234	129	363				1				
Indian	1,708	1,110	2,818						1		
OTHERS	368	287	655								

XII A.—INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES.

(Indigenous Musalmans only)

Tribe or Race	Population dealt with			Inmate		Discharge		Dead		Left	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>I. Sindhis</i>	883 674 373	803 300	821	263	120	465	170	1 121	891	81	—
Baleth	17,825	65,582	77,522	70	86	118	86	680	661	20	4
() Eastern	103,845	66,848	42,625	1	—	10	1	—	211	8	—
Begti	22,737	12,928	9,808	3	—	22	8	52	21	—	—
Dombki	6,645	3,700	2,945	—	2	7	—	27	20	—	—
Khetras	17,123	8,018	8,105	7	4	8	8	44	43	—	—
Mages	6,792	4,590	2,202	7	2	1	—	13	1	—	—
Mari	22,001	12,127	9,874	22	17	9	3	31	43	9	—
Rasli, Dabek	4,714	2,851	1,863	—	—	2	—	3	8	—	—
Jamali	2,961	1,856	1,105	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Khosh	2,434	1,474	960	1	—	4	2	8	8	1	2
Lothari	4,257	2,363	1,894	2	—	1	—	13	14	—	—
Unrecorded	12,343	6,696	5,646	—	1	12	8	70	25	9	—
Unrecd. Baleth	1,104	884	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrecd. Baleth	276	257	119	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
() Western	81,250	41,837	39,413	25	29	79	—	154	127	11	2
Baleth	1,290	606	684	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Dabki	4,474	2,359	2,115	8	—	—	—	8	9	1	—
Dabki	578	294	284	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandari	1,084	511	573	3	—	3	—	9	8	2	—
Rale	8,086	3,866	4,220	3	7	4	2	10	13	—	—
Rakhsari	21,477	11,757	9,720	10	2	9	7	47	26	9	1
Rind	17,136	9,195	7,941	9	13	7	—	49	31	3	—
Rashti	4,336	2,352	1,984	4	—	9	1	4	7	1	—
Rashti	481	252	229	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
Rashti Un-	7,023	3,782	3,241	—	3	3	8	18	18	9	1
Baleth	156,734	88,861	67,873	83	29	120	80	214	167	25	16
() O. Igi	77,534	42,116	35,418	16	1	12	4	22	17	8	2
Unrecd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ahmadi	119	45	74	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Garyari	1,291	737	554	—	1	9	1	3	8	—	1
Itasari	431	229	202	—	—	8	—	3	8	1	—
Kalochari	4,332	2,351	2,001	4	—	1	2	8	1	3	—
Kambhari	2,616	1,331	1,285	8	1	—	—	1	8	—	—
Mawari	2,520	1,408	1,112	9	1	4	—	7	4	1	—
Mohari	1,798	961	837	3	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
Samari	4,671	2,610	2,061	8	1	2	1	9	6	—	—
() Khorasani	51,537	27,311	24,226	7	1	68	19	81	42	—	1
Baqirali	10,241	5,891	4,350	—	—	7	—	9	8	—	—
Kori	2,892	1,718	1,174	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Lahri	4,572	2,315	2,257	1	—	1	8	8	4	—	—
Lahri	9,391	5,182	4,209	4	—	13	8	18	8	—	—
Mamabaki	2,790	1,542	1,248	—	1	9	8	8	9	—	—
Mamari	2,619	1,474	1,145	—	—	2	—	5	2	—	—
Mamabaki	694	352	342	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Mamabaki	8,113	4,167	3,946	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Mamabaki	1,295	672	623	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mamabaki	8,162	4,322	3,840	1	—	8	8	8	9	—	1
Mamabaki	8,814	4,394	4,420	1	—	4	1	8	7	—	—
(in) Jhalas	61,772	31,895	29,877	31	14	61	27	116	66	26	12
Faraji	8,923	4,118	3,807	8	3	8	7	12	7	—	—
Harami	1,114	570	544	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Mamabaki	14,445	8,179	7,266	6	1	8	6	22	21	7	8
Mamabaki	24,021	12,755	10,776	10	4	24	8	30	20	1	—
Mamabaki	1,444	725	619	1	—	2	—	8	8	—	—
Mamabaki	8,137	4,119	3,018	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Mamabaki	29,329	16,779	12,550	6	8	20	8	43	25	8	1
(in) Khorasani	2,813	1,379	1,434	8	3	1	3	12	3	—	—
Unrecd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrecd.	1,505	812	693	8	—	—	2	8	6	—	—
Unrecd.	637	370	267	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Unrecd.	804	37	777	8	1	1	—	9	—	—	—

VII A - INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES

(Indigenous Musalmans only)

Tribe or Race	POPULATION		INFANT		DEAF MUTE		BLIND		LEPER		
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pathan	174,051	85,850	78,172	62	23	62	23	216	128	17	
Ravah	1,500	907	643			1		4	7		
Jat	15,500	773	6,200			4	1	1		1	
Kakhar	92,000	51,000	40,000	30	11	47	16	72	56	1	
Durrani	7,741	1,300	3,400	4	3	3	2	8	4		
Son (Sindhi)	4,438	2,300	2,000	12	9	74	9	16	47	1	
Son (Sindhi)	1,500	1,000	1,000					2			
Son (Sindhi)	2,500	1,000	2,000	11	2	9	5	15	5		
Tamara	1,000	600	5,000	1		1		1			
Others	1,000	600	5,000								
Kand	1,200	600	600						2		
Lari	3,150	1,000	1,000	5	1			4	3	1	
Pani	27,000	1,000	12,000	16	6	11	7	73	42	13	
Mam (Sindhi)	4,000	2,000	1,000			1		7	16		
Ja	2,000	1,400	1,100	2		1		6	1	4	
Jam	1,000	600	400								
Mam (Sindhi)	7,000	2,000	1,000	4		4	6	17	10	2	
Mam (Sindhi)	13,145	7,000	6,000	7	3	3	1	34	10	7	
Others	2,000	1,000	1,000	1				9	3		
Others	41	20	10								
Shirani	6,000	3,500	3,400	1		4	2	17	5		
Tarin	36,010	19,200	16,740	4	2	13	2	48	15		
Mam (Sindhi)	19,146	10,000	8,000	2	2	1		55	7		
Son (Sindhi)	9,613	5,000	4,500	1		9	1	7	6		
Tar (Sindhi)	7,000	3,000	3,500	1		3	1	6	2		
Unspecified	2,000	144	50								
Zamara	1,500	800	700			1			1	1	
Others	1,540	800	530	1		1		1	1		
Lari (Panj Raj)	23,212	12,365	10,847	0	7	13	6	22	18	2	
Angara	3,003	1,501	1,502		2			2	2	1	
Burra	4,279	2,312	1,967	1			1	8	6		
Jamo	6,643	3,541	3,122	2	2	8	5	4	7		
Punjha	5,027	2,672	2,355	1	3	2		3		1	
Shukh	3,725	1,959	1,766	2		3		5	3		
Unspecified	155	80	75								
Jatt	63,191	35,095	28,096	33	12	91	19	173	163	4	
Sayyid	20,265	10,567	9,698	7	3	6	2	22	14	1	
Bukhari	9,501	4,619	4,853	3	1	2	1	5	6		
Chushti	1,229	637	596	1		3		5	1		
Gharshin	786	422	364								
Kaheri	796	430	366	1				2	3		
Mashwani	924	510	405	1		1		1			
Taran	955	532	423					1	1		
Ustrana	623	355	268					2			
Others	5,451	3,028	2,423	1	2		1	6	3	1	
Other Musalmans	71,766	37,363	34,403	20	7	38	17	74	70	12	
Darzada	10,685	5,525	5,160	2	1	8	2	22	31	1	
Dehwar	5,455	3,027	2,428	1		8	5	10	10	2	
Gadra	6,958	3,550	3,408	5	2	4	1	8	1		
Gola	172	94	78								
Jat	3,726	2,046	1,680	1		2		3	2		
Khoja	311	151	160				1				
Langah	1,371	737	634				1		1		
Lori	6,890	3,744	3,146			2		2	2		
Med	1,628	840	788	3	1	3	3	10	7	2	
Nakab	5,577	2,895	2,682	6	1	4	2	9	6	5	
Others	28,993	14,764	14,230	2	2	7	2	10	7	2	
Tribal followers	24,868	12,468	12,420	2	2	7	2	9	6	2	
Others	4,105	2,286	1,819					1	1		

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

The difference between the tribal totals of 1911 and 1921 are due to the following reclassification, etcetera —

- 1 The following units of the Western Baloch have been shown as separate tribes —

1 Buledi	6 Rakhshani
2 Dashti	7 Rind
3 Gichki	8 Sangur
4 Kaudai	9 Sanjrani
5 Rais	10 Others.

- 2 The following clans which were shown as separate tribes in 1911 have this time been included in the Rind tribe as they really form part of that tribe —

1 Gurgej	6 Kolwai
2 Hot	7 Kalanchi
3 Kallagi	8 Lashari
4 Kalmati	9 Latti
5 Khosa	10 Parki

- 3 Similarly the Nausherwanis and Taukis which form part of the Pakhshanis and Dodai and Gabol which form part of the Dashti tribe, all these were shown as separate tribes in 1911, have this time been amalgamated with their proper tribes

- 4 In the same way the following unimportant tribes shown separately in 1911 have this time been included under 'Others'

1 Barr	6 Mollazai
2 Gamshadzai	7 Sami
3 Katohar	8 Shehzada
4 Kengizai	9 Wadela
5 Jundi	

- 5 Taking the above alterations into account, the figures of the ten tribes for 1921 compare with those of 1911 as below —

Tribe	1911	1921	Variation
1 Buledi	1,340	1,289	—51
2 Dashti	1,149	4,474	+3,325
3 Gichki	554	575	+21
4 Kaudai	1,132	1,694	+562
5 Rais	4,147	5,696	+1,549
6 Rakhshani	20,068	21,677	+1,609
7 Rind	14,561	17,136	+2,575
8. Sangur	5,793	4,336	—1,457
9 Sanjrani	121	481	+360
10 Others	8,401	7,032	—1,369
TOTAL	57,271	64,390	+7,119

- 6 The Pirrikari tribe being unimportant has this time been included in 'others' under the 'Miscellaneous Brahu's'

- 7 With regard to the indigenous Sayyid tribes of Baluchistan it may be mentioned that the 'Karbala' form part of the 'Bukhari' tribe and the 'Pechi' that of the 'Chishti' Sayyids. These have therefore been included this time under their tribes proper. The 'Gilani,' 'Husami,' 'Khosti' and 'Maududi' Sayyids being unimportant have been amalgamated with 'others'. After making the above changes, the figures for Sayyids for 1911 and 1921 compare as follows —

Tribe	1911	1921	Variation
1 Bukhari	9,750	9,501	—249
2 Chishti	1,500	1,229	—271
3. Gharshin	790	786	—10
4 Kaheri	938	796	—142
5 Mashwani	1,003	924	—84
6 Taran	1,237	955	—282
7 Ustrana	704	623	—141
8. Others	5,303	5,451	+148
TOTAL	21,296	20,265	—1,031

- 8 'Kori' and 'Langah' are synonymous terms. The Langahs include the Koris of Las Bela

RACE OR NATIONALITY

STATES																CASTE TRIBE RACE OR NATIONALITY
Total Kalat		Sarawan		Jhalawan		Kachhi		Dombki Kaheri Country		Makran		Kharan		LAS BELA		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	TOTAL
179,003	140,278	30,422	23,840	43,087	36,023	41,349	33,804	10,628	8,930	37,828	34,034	15,091	12,647	28,093	23,713	
178,036	148,815	29,962	23,650	43,609	35,077	41,369	33,750	10,603	8,912	37,565	33,960	15,029	12,596	26,755	23,602	Indigenous
298	185	158	77	40	35	16	8			26	15	58	50	17	20	Semi-Indigenous
669	248	302	113	38	11	64	46	26	18	23	59	4	1	181	91	Aliens
45,292	38,039	828	619	839	688	12,713	10,127	2,439	1,967	21,450	18,768	7,925	5,899	2,339	1,059	Baloch
45,287	38,035	826	619	839	668	12,712	10,127	2,439	1,967	21,446	18,764	7,925	5,899	2,334	1,959	Indigenous
16,116	12,836	747	548	211	181	12,712	10,127	2,439	1,967			7	10	69	54	(i) Eastern
31	27					32	25	2	2							Dughl
2,277	1,843					2	3	2,275	1,840							Dombki
4,511	3,610	14	13	103	82	4,387	3,541					7	10			Khetran
91	63					61	63							66	51	Magasi
83	76					83	76									Mari
37	32					1	2	30	30							Mud Buledi
126	107					121	107	2								Jamali
1,895	1,546			4	1	1,891	1,510									" Khosa
7,960	5,477	732	535	131	101	6,076	4,746	124	60							" Lashari
13	14					18	14									Unspecified
8	5	1				7	5									Umrahi
29,111	23,192	79	71	995	481					21,446	18,764	7,918	5,880	2,260	1,905	Baloch Unspecified
696	593									696	593					(ii) Western
2,350	2,110									2,350	2,115					Buledi
200	270			1	2					280	277					Dughl
603	776									603	770			4	4	Gichhi
2,980	2,710									2,980	2,710					Kaudal
9,085	7,631	75	68	523	415					1,481	1,270	7,096	5,869	140	110	Rakhsiani
8,144	7,053			43	35					8,094	7,012	7	6	1,010	846	Rind
1,303	1,106									1,303	1,106			1,051	868	Sangur
3,370	2,933	4	3	31	32					3,330	2,893	5	5	57	47	Sanjran
																Others
														1		Semi Indigenous
																Buzdar
														1		Others
5	4					1				4	4			4		Aliens
72,204	58,233	23,241	18,269	37,811	31,028	2,509	1,959	71	58	3,619	2,898	4,953	3,993	3,063	3,329	Brahui (Indigenous)
5,203	6,977	1,630	1,374	5,230	4,488	33	32			799	657	511	426	521	450	(i) Original natives
13	14	8	0	3						2	5			6	2	Ahamdali
720	650	111	112	460	405					121	106	28	27	2	4	Gurgnari
250	102			244	175	15	17									Ittazai
2,150	1,902	258	210	1,807	1,600					63	76	1	2	112	107	Kalandrari
902	732	110	92	530	417	15	11			120	100	127	107	200	175	Kambrari
1,200	987			843	685					357	302			204	192	Mitwari
886	737	570	457	231	228	2	2			97	46	10	4			Rodeni
2,005	1,673	567	485	1,103	883	1	2			30	17	345	286			Sumalari
21,687	16,975	17,277	13,584	1,662	1,309	2,190	1,714	71	58	115	40	372	270	187	157	(ii) Sarawani
4,671	3,578	2,040	2,315	122	76	1,410	1,117	60	45	7	4	32	21			Bangulzai
1,909	966	1,125	800	107	97	27	25			3	2	47	42	124	100	Kurd
2,511	1,819	2,008	1,475	106	141	305	201	2	2					1	8	Lahri
4,129	3,816	3,922	3,141	187	159	2	2	4	5	1		13	9			Langav

[illegible]

TABLE XV.

**Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by
sect and race.**

TABLE XV.—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE

DEMONSTRATIONS	BALUCHISTAN			TOTAL			QWITY - JUREN		LOCALITY	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Demonstrations	6,652	3,314	1,479	3,678	3,190	1,479	4,767	1,378	84	1
European and allied races	4,781	2,006	783	4,740	3,961	783	2,718	723	87	1
Anglo-Indians	234	129	103	229	124	105	90	90	1	
Indians	1,708	1,119	593	1,703	1,114	589	439	457	26	
Anglican Communion	4,923	2,971	957	4,902	3,905	957	3,007	918	80	1
European and allied races	4,024	2,431	803	4,021	3,428	803	2,740	853	49	1
Anglo-Indians	126	67	81	123	64	81	41	50	1	
Indians	808	473	333	808	473	333	336	311	18	
Baptist	95	73	25	96	73	25	71	24	1	
European and allied races	79	16	1	18	18	1	18		1	
Anglo-Indians	1	1		1	1		1			
Indians	78	64	24	78	64	24	54	24		
Methodist	303	283	121	333	283	121	271	96	1	
European and allied races	166	166	33	166	166	33	139	31	1	
Anglo-Indians	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		
Indians	215	137	79	215	137	79	132	74		
Presbyterian	153	129	63	181	119	63	103	66	2	
European and allied races	81	71	20	90	70	20	58	26		
Anglo-Indians	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Indians	69	49	41	90	49	41	43	29	1	
Protestants (Unsectarian and Unspecified)	73	43	28	73	43	28	43	24		
European and allied races	13	8	8	13	8	8	4	8		
Anglo-Indians	2	2		2	2		2			
Indians	58	40	18	58	40	18	37	18		
Roman Catholics	978	706	273	971	698	273	601	246	20	
European and allied races	417	293	124	417	293	124	271	115	8	
Anglo-Indians	160	63	43	94	54	43	43	24		
Indians	401	350	97	460	351	97	303	97	12	
Others	21	13	6	20	14	6	11	6	1	
European and allied races	19	13	6	19	13	6	11	6	1	
Anglo-Indians										
Indians		2		2	2					

TABLE XVI.

(a) Europeans and Allied Races (including Armenians).

NOTE —The figures 597, 596, 533 in column 16, opposite Baluchistan, Districts and Quetta-Pishin include one Armenian

Races including Armenians

53

Indians

15		16-18		18-20		TOTAL 15-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60 AND OVER	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
0	2	4	2	1	3	5	7	35	22	32	10	17	8	3	4	1	1
0	2	4	2		3	4	7	33	22	31	19	16	8	3	4	1	1
	1	3	2		3	3	6	21	18	20	16	11	4	2	4	1	1
										1			1				
								1			1						
										1							
		1	1			1	1	11	4	8	2	5	3	1			
				1		1		2		1		1					
				1		1		2		1		1					
				1		1		2		1	1	1					

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

[illegible]

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY

DISTRICTS					STATES					Group No
Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	
	Males.	Females.	Partially Agriculturists			Males	Females	Partially Agricul- turists.		
8	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
420 648	169 273	1,946	14,715	249 420	378,977	125 595	5 170	3,449	248,208	
291,107	91 516	39	2,471	199,552	313,298	103,231	60	2,129	210,007	
288 050	80,758	38	1,786	198,254	313 061	103 151	60	2 129	209 856	
288,050	80 758	38	1,786	198 254	307 437	101 524	56	2,117	265 857	
263 479	81 538	13	521	181 626	2,1,830	90 039	45	1 204	181 746	
16 482	5 017	15	280	11 450	40 989	13 642	45	512	27 302	1
245 863	76 451		241	169 412	230 076	76 142		656	153 034	2
3	3				13	5			8	3
6				3	4	1			3	4
1 126	365			761	748	249		0	490	5
1 113	670		25	443	277	96		10	181	
1 113	670		25	443	277	96		10	181	7
60	22		6	38	56	21		4	35	
37	13		5	24	0	4			5	8
23	0		1	14	47	17		4	30	0
23,398	7,228	23	1,234	16 147	35,274	11 368	11	899	23 695	
165	55		15	110	5 637	1 658		201	3 979	11
17,299	5,240	6	1,086	12 044	22 536	7 237	0	560	15,240	13
3 303	954	2	12	2 847	1 964	604		32	1 860	13
2 631	970	15	121	1 646	5 137	1,819	2	97	3,316	14
					5,624	1,627	4	12	3 998	
					5 517	1 596	4	10	3 917	17
					107	31		2	76	18
3 057	1,758	1	685	1,298	237	80			157	
3,057	1 758	1	685	1 298	16	16				
1 112	806	1	34	216	16	16				19
1,945	863		651	1,032						21
					221	64			157	
					221	64			157	23
64,109	32,420	463	2,968	31 226	33,901	11,690	233	831	21,978	
80 564	10 448	369	547	9 747	14,542	4 807	208	609	9,597	
487	200	2	26	285	542	288	3	79	554	
4	2			2						25
23	10			4						26
293	116		15	177	608	207	3	35	398	27
12	4		1	8	54	14			40	29
64	29	1		34	125	47		30	78	32
55	19		4	36						33
2		1		1						35
54	11			23	54	16		5	38	37
				1	1	1				39
11	10			1	6	3			3	
11	10			1	6	3			3	40
2,426	1,286	4	89	1,136	2,683	864	20	86	1 769	
27	22		8	5	38	13			23	43
2 103	1,157		72	951	2 187	723		85	1 464	44
291	107	4	9	180	430	128	20	1	252	45
2 910	1,185		131	1,734	4,245	1,375		59	2,870	
11	4			7						47
2 507	902		125	1,515	4 144	1 339		59	2 805	48
183	102		5	61	19				12	49
218	8		1	131	62	29			53	50
931	380	7	79	544	413	139		4	274	
163	56	1		103	308	102		4	296	51
768	324	6	79	436	105	37			63	57
97	44		2	53	278	162		14	176	
49	24			25	34	13			21	53
30	13		2	17	178	60		9	112	59
18				11	66	13			43	61

Index	Occupation	KALUCHITAN				
		Total workers and dependents	Actual workers			Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Food industries	2,293	2,240	277	120	2,040
85	Rice-peddlers, brokers and rice-grinders	1,223	790	171	15	700
86	Bamboo and black-iron	730	323		24	179
87	Coconut-peddlers, etc.	147	47		30	219
88	Butcher	900	413		30	545
89	Smoker, clothes and glass makers					1
90	Seasonal workers (processors of gum and condiments, etc.)	475	220	0		250
91	Barbers and hairdressers	17	15		1	6
12	Industries of cane and the leaf	7,075	3,071	101	374	4,190
77	Tobacco, molasses, etc.	2,100	1,103	27	30	900
78	Wine, beer and distilled liquors	2,075	1,107		100	1,075
80	Smoking, smoking and drying	1,007	770	43	50	964
81	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	154	107		30	117
13	Furniture industries	21				7
84	Cabinetmakers, wood-workers, etc.	11				7
14	Building industries	2,043	877		8	1,060
86	Excavation and masonry	157	113		9	254
87	Painting, plastering and masonry	905	371		15	400
88	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo, etc.), painters, decorators of houses, etc.	610	300		6	370
15	Construction of means of transport	20	29			10
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	20	20			10
17	Production and transmission of physical forces	18	0			7
81	Gas works and electric light and power					7
16	Other miscellaneous and unclassified trades	6,107	2,100	203	70	3,703
84	Printers, lithographers, etc.	77	41			36
85	Book binders and stationers, etc.	57				30
86	Makers of optical instruments	50	53			41
87	Makers of watches and other mechanical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, etc.	1,343	100		15	943
88	Toy, like toys, fishing, etc., etc.	10				10
89	Others (including musicians, persons (other than performers) employed in theaters and other places in public entertainment, employed in public gardens, post office clerks, messengers, etc.)	15				15
90	Swamp, messenger, etc.	4,000	1,070	900	57	1,057
(XV)—TRANSPORT		20,294	10,210	23	6,300	14,143
18	Transport by air					
90	Transport by water	210	27			67
90	Persons (other than laborers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and coastal navigation	10	10			10
100	Laborers employed on the maintenance and maintenance of streams, rivers, etc.	1	1			6
110	Boatmen, fishermen and fishers	50	21			41
21	Transport by road	17,293	7,007	21	310	6,793
91	Persons (other than laborers) employed on maintenance of roads, etc.	20	17		0	35
100	Laborers employed on roads and bridges	2,543	1,100	0	100	1,100
110	Laborers employed on the maintenance of roads and maintenance of roads, etc.	2,513	1,000		0	1,000
110	Drivers, messengers and employees (including persons employed connected with other vehicles)	12,770	4,000	0	100	7,100
110	Truck drivers, busmen, taxi men and motor-cars and drivers					
22	Transport by rail	20,223	8,241	89	1,023	2,000
110	Railway employees of all kinds other than conductors	8,241	8,241		0	8,241
110	Laborers employed on railway construction and maintenance	8,241	8,241	89	1,023	8,241
23	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone service	241	277			0
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone service	41	47		0	44
F—TRADE		21,240	6,277	88	6	19,777
24	Stocks, establishment of credit, exchange and insurance	2,100	10		0	2,090
130	Bank employees, commission agents and insurance agents, stock exchange and brokers and their employees	1,100	110		0	1,090
25	Shipyards, construction and repair	200	200		0	200
130	Shipbuilders, construction agents, commercial brokers, warehouse owners and employees	200	200		0	200
26	Trade in livestock	0	0		0	0
130	Trade in game, fish, etc., etc.	0	0		0	0

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued

DISTRICTS					STATES					Group No
Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS*			Dependants	Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	
	Males	Females	Partially Agriculturists			Males	Females	Partially Agricul turists		
8	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
2 132	1,172	19	82	901	1 411	368	158	44	385	
410	136	17	0	260	803	154	155	3	404	65
694	621	2	34	171	11	4			7	66
32	15		2	17	13	42		8	03	67
693	315		36	378	275	100		33	176	68
2	1			1						70
29	173		1	124	185	66	3		116	72
15	11			4	2	2				73
4 749	2,525	75	79	2,149	3 229	1,149	26	295	2,054	
1 841	1 008	21	24	81	301	91	26	2	181	77
1,200	686	0	27	605	1 678	611		213	1,067	78
1,116	527	43	13	544	601	251		46	440	80
585	401		15	191	559	193		31	590	81
11	4			7						
11	4			7						84
1 768	868		11	900	275	109		9	166	
422	189		1	233	115	54		2	61	86
6	2			4	8	5			6	87
711	318		6	303	182			7	90	88
629	359		4	270						89
50	39			18						
50	32			18						90
13	6			7						
13	6			7						93
4 957	2 736	262	54	1 959	1,190	413	1	19	776	
77	41			36						94
31	0			22						95
1	1									96
65	25			41						97
733	316		8	407	822	264		8	558	98
10	4			8					100	100
19	11			8					101	101
4 030	2,329	262	46	1 459	368	140	1	11	213	103
24 870	14 521	39	2 004	10,317	5,724	1,807	1	126	3,826	
66	40			126	153	19			41	
62	30			22						108
14	10			4						109
					53	12			41	110
11,750	5,589	10	701	6,151	5,451	1,808	1	118	3,642	
68	31		9	35						111
1,970	1,122	6	164	851	63	23			40	112
5	5									113
2,258	1 344		83	914	55	21		4	34	114
7,442	3 087	4	445	4,851	5,333	1,764	1	114	3 688	116
12,368	8,521	22	1,281	3 895	66	21		2	44	
8,848	5,616		659	3 282	65	21		2	44	118
8,520	2,905	22	592	593						119
686	371		22	318	155	56		6	99	
686	371		22	315	155	56		6	99	120
18 675	7 451	62	418	11,162	13 635	4,986	124	96	8,625	
908	224		31	684	274	89		4	185	
908	224		31	684	274	89		4	185	121
316	162		5	184	78	27			51	
316	162		5	154	78	27			51	122
5,754	1,948	20	180	3,786	3 115	1,224	3	8	1,588	
5754	1,948	20	180	3,786	3 115	1,224	3	8	1,588	123

Group No.	Occupation.	BALTIMORE, MD.				
		Total workers and dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependents.
			Men.	Women.	Partially dependent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	27 Trade in skin, leather and furs	78	170	—	2	120
	Trade in skins, leather and furs, etc.	900	110	—	2	110
	28 Trade in wood	65	25	—	—	24
113	Trade in wood, etc. (not specified)	90	25	—	—	24
	29 Trade in metal	12	11	—	—	2
116	Trade in metal, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	10	11	—	—	2
	30 Trade in pottery	—	—	—	—	—
117	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	—	4	—	—	—
	31 Trade in chemical products	272	202	—	—	272
118	Trade in chemical products (drugs, etc.)	200	120	—	—	200
	32 Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	600	202	2	2	292
119	Hotels of which, between specified others and here	140	112	—	1	70
120	Hotels and restaurants of hotels, restaurants, etc. and their employees	12	20	—	1	217
	33 Other trade in foodstuffs	2,457	2,211	22	102	2,267
121	Food dealers	12	—	—	—	2
122	Grocers and others of vegetable oil, milk, and other commodities	4	270	—	1	2,211
123	Butchers of milk, butter, eggs, poultry, etc., etc.	914	210	27	22	2,211
124	Butchers of commodities, etc. for etc.	—	—	—	—	—
125	Butchers, vegetable, fruit and other	1,277	224	27	1	2,211
126	Butchers and poultry dealers	2,222	244	—	—	2,211
127	Butchers, etc., etc., etc., etc.	120	24	—	—	2,211
128	Butchers in short goods, etc.	247	21	—	—	2,211
129	Butchers in long goods and butter	247	120	—	12	2,211
	34 Trade in building and other structures	222	122	—	10	202
130	Trade in building materials, etc.	222	24	—	10	202
	35 Trade in furniture	42	25	—	—	42
131	Trade in furniture, carpets, etc.	22	22	—	—	22
132	Furniture, cooking utensils, etc.	20	20	—	—	20
	36 Trade in building material	7	0	—	—	2
133	Trade in building materials, other than brick, tile and wood materials	7	0	—	—	1
	37 Trade in means of transport	70	220	—	22	200
134	Trucks and vans in mechanical transport, motor cycles, etc.	24	22	—	—	24
135	Trucks and vans in mechanical transport, motor cycles, etc.	200	200	—	1	201
	38 Trade in fuel	222	222	—	—	222
137	Trucks in transport, coal, etc., etc.	222	211	—	—	211
	39 Trade in articles of luxury, etc. and those pertaining to leisure	220	220	—	—	220
138	Trucks in transport, luxury, etc., etc.	220	220	—	—	220
139	Furniture, etc., etc., etc., etc.	220	220	—	—	220
	40 Trade of other sorts	2,222	2,222	2	112	2,222
140	Trucks in transport, etc., etc., etc.	222	222	—	—	222
141	Trucks in transport, etc., etc., etc.	2,222	2,222	—	—	2,222
142	Trucks in transport, etc., etc., etc.	222	222	—	—	222
	C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts	10,122	22,222	207	2,222	10,000
	1. PUBLIC FORCE	2,222	22,222	—	—	2,222
143	Army	22,222	22,222	—	—	2,222
144	Army (Transport)	22,222	22,222	—	—	2,222
145	Army (Transport)	22,222	22,222	—	—	2,222
	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
146	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
147	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
148	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
149	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
150	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
151	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
152	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
153	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
154	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
155	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
156	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
157	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
158	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
159	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—
160	2. Navy	—	—	—	—	—

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

DISTRICTS					STATES					Group No
Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	
	Males	Females	Partially Agriculturists			Males	Females	Partially Agricul turists		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
226	28		2	128	34	12			22	
226	28		2	128	34	12			22	124
69	35			34						
60	35			31						125
16	11			5						
16	11			5						126
4	4									
4	4									127
284	123			161	244	80			164	
284	123			161	244	80			164	128
526	270	5	9	242	74	26			48	
120	93		1	40	49	10			50	129
35	183	6	8	190	25	7			18	130
6 444	2,650	35	2	3,759	2,084	1 061	21	16	1,002	
15	6			0						181
3,232	1,184		16	2 048	1,258	402		2	766	182
634	225	27	19	3 82	312	103		0	209	183
8	0			2						184
814	426	6	30	382	400	132	21	5	307	185
1 123	627		5	606	109	37			72	186
94	61	2	1	41	35	13			22	187
150	46			104	777	273			601	188
874	170		15	105	33	11			22	189
320	137		10	102	14	5			0	
329	137		10	102	14	5			0	140
144	90		1	45						
82	51		1	31						141
22	48			14						142
4	4				3	2			1	
4	4				3	2			1	143
529	105		18	374	97	35			62	
51	23			28						144
6	3			3						145
472	169		18	303	97	35			62	146
423	150		44	273	129	61			68	
423	150		44	273	129	61			68	147
409	169		2	240	47	20			27	
371	154		1	217	47	20			27	149
38	15		1	23						150
2,290	1,166	2	51	1,122	6,542	2 344		68	4,198	
272	134		3	138						151
1 980	1 005	2	48	973	0 488	2 328		68	4 105	152
38	27			11	54	21			33	153
43,249	32,479	100	7 739	10 684	7,194	3,168	1	316	4,027	
31,175	26,050		6 888	4,525	990	746		62	253	
28 096	24,573		6 516	3 593	995	744		62	251	
28 096	24 573		6 516	3 623	108 889	80 658		62	20 281	155 156
151	133			18						
151	133			18						158
2,928	1,944		372	94	4	2			2	
2,874	1,922		369	952	4	2			2	159 160
54	22		3	32						

Group No.	Occupation.	BALDWINIAN.				
		Total wages and dividends.	ACTIVE WORKERS.			Dependents.
			Male.	Female.	Partially Active- Inactive.	
		3	4	5	6	7
	VII—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	2,000	4,794	4	743	2,570
	45. Public administration	2,000	4,794	4	743	2,570
171	Service of the State	4,000	8,064		800	2,100
172	Service of Indian and Foreign States	2,570	944		123	1,200
173	Municipal and other local (not village) service	200	71	2	20	300
174	Single officials and persons other than workmen.	133	153		14	114
	VIII—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS	10,370	4,023	103	803	6,023
	46. Religion	4,871	2,007	4	179	2,740
175	Private, ministers, etc.	2,000	1,000	1	179	2,210
176	Educational, ministrants, ministers of sacraments, etc.	243	90	1	1	300
177	Clerical, readers, church service, religious service		0			
178	Travelling, lecturing, or burning ground service, etc.	311	140			161
	47. Law	100	41			100
179	Lawyers of all kinds including Esqrs, Barristers		0			1
180	Lawyer clerks, police-writers, etc.	100	41		4	107
	48. Medicine	1,203	643	3	19	600
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	802	30	3	19	300
172	Nurses, midwives, compounders, etc.	701	423	0	0	254
	49. Instruction	603	323	37	10	184
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	500	170	30	10	170
174	Clarks and persons connected with education	30	30			14
	50. Letters and Arts and Sciences	3,007	1,043	12	21	1,070
175	Public writers, amanuenses, etc.	27	50	1	1	50
176	Architects, surveyors, cartographers and their employees	1,500	100		10	1,610
177	Authors, editors, artists, photographers, etc.	40	20			70
178	Music composers and interpreters, lecturers on all kinds of scientific instruction	1,170	300	1	41	124
179	Printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc.	30	10		1	40
	51. Miscellaneous	60,707	20,300	6,200	1,770	70,120
	IX—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	701	270	17	7	50
	51. Persons living principally on their income	122	27	17	7	50
180	Proprietors holding shares of agricultural land, food and sundries, etc.	171	270	17	7	200
	X—DOMESTIC AND ICE	2,779	10,324	2,001	224	3,794
	52. Domestic Service	28,370	10,324	2,001	224	3,794
171	Male, waiters, barbers, etc. and other laborers connected	14,170	670	2,001	101	1,007
172	Female, maids, nurses, and others, etc.	207	170		12	17
173	Female, street sellers and cleaners	1,100	570		70	60
	XI—INDICENTLY EMPLOYED OCCUPATIONS	12,319	8,227	147	1,100	6,213
	53. General Service while on and land laborer, domestic occupations	12,319	8,227	147	1,100	6,213
174	Manufacturers, mechanics, etc. and other occupations connected	311	170		10	10
175	Miners, carpenters, boat keepers, clerks and other employees in shops, and other occupations and others.	1,100	670			171
176	M. laborer's occupation connected	90	0			90
177	Laborers and other occupations connected	11,100	5,100	147	1,000	5,100
	XII—UNPRODUCTIVE	7 20	2 37	213	271	2,300
	54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	210	47	0	0	70
178	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	100	0	0	0	70
	55. Beggers, vagrants, prostitutes	1 2	2,240	213	271	2,300
179	Beggers, vagrants, etc., etc.	100	200	20	270	2,000
180	Prostitutes and their relatives	1 2	240	200	1	270
	56. Other unproductive and productive occupations	0	0	0	0	0

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued

DISTRICTS					STATES					Group No
Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	
	Males	Females	Partially Agriculturists			Males	Females	Partially Agricul turists		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
5,616	3,132	5	617	2,479	2,433	1,092		126	1,341	
5,616	3,132	5	617	2,479	2,433	1,092		126	1,341	
4,741	2,676		518	2,067	2,045	158		2	87	161
131	22			100	2,143	922		123	1,221	162
71	308	5	66	204	10	3		1	16	163
227	126		33	161	20	9			17	164
6,458	2,097	101	234	3,660	3,762	1,328	1	128	2,433	
3,059	1,157	5	86	2,007	2,612	910		93	1,079	
2,023	933	1	83	1,067	2,080	740		93	1,346	165
150	100	2	1	49	303	148			247	166
6	6			82	171	62			79	167
180	96	2								168
139	77		2	95	17	4		9	13	
3	2			1	1	1				169
129	35		2	91	16	3			13	170
1,915	616	48	76	551	90	32		3	58	
514	170	8	18	327	47	16		1	31	171
701	437	46	53	224	43	16		2	27	172
350	173	71	18	155	49	20		1	29	
320	130	20	18	144	40	20		1	29	173
39	23	6		11						174
1,493	714	17	52	762	904	332	1	20	961	
3	20	1	1	10	63	10		1	37	175
1,090	540		36	550	18	8		1	10	176
47	30		16	143	918	207	1	27	610	177
260	101	10								178
53	17			30	5	1		1	4	179
22,183	12,858	1,338	1,530	7,987	24,584	7,509	4,882	173	12,194	
620	190	17	7	419	105	38			67	
626	190	17	7	419	108	38			67	
626	190	17	7	419	103	38			67	180
9,235	5,556	955	320	2,724	10,044	4,698	4,840	34	6,500	
9,935	5,550	955	320	2,724	10,044	4,698	4,846	34	6,500	
8,453	4,926	956	227	2,672	16,004	4,683	4,816	34	6,475	181
366	237		23	109	31	13			18	182
416	373		76	43	9	2			7	183
7,817	5,052	131	1,022	2,034	5,902	1,805	10	108	4,081	
7,817	5,052	131	1,022	2,034	5,902	1,805	10	108	4,081	
531	177		24	354	3	1			2	184
1,674	824		450	250	178	57			121	185
82	49		1	33						186
6,130	4,002	131	547	1,997	5,721	1,747	16	108	3,958	187
4,505	2,000	235	190	2,210	2,533	967	20	31	1,540	
430	403	2	5	25	120	75			51	
436	403	2	5	25	120	75			51	188
4,075	1,057	233	185	2,185	2,407	892	20	31	1,495	
3,613	1,092	29	172	1,892	2,407	892	26	31	1,495	189
1,062	565	264	13	293						190

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DISTRICTS AND STATES

LORALAI				ZHOB				BOLAN				Group No
ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS			Depend ants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Depend ants	
Total.		Partially agricul turalists		Total.		Partially agricul turalists		Total.		Partially agricul turalists		
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
23,461	63	3,346	53,949	23,750	19	4,838	32,899	2,619	5	257	994	
20 587		953	47,620	14,418		696	31,161	235		1	355	
20,587		953	47,620	13,558		45	30 088	184			330	
20 587		953	47,626	13,558		45	30 088	184			330	
18,058		168	42,020	12,009		12	27,276	181			330	
837		98	1,089	311		1	743	52			105	1
17,209		70	39,962	11 094		11	26 527	129			226	2
				1								3
42			60	1			3					4
28		2	10	26		1	5					5
28		2	10	20		1	5					7
4		2	6	1			3					
4		2	6	1			3					8
												9
2 467		781	6 560	1,592		32	2 501	3				
22		14	70	13			71					11
1,607		687	7 723	1 325		15	2 456					12
512		4	1 107	1			3					13
3-6		70	600	183		17	314	3				14
												17
				860		651	1 073	51		1	25	
				860		651	1,073	51		1	25	
				860		651	1 073	51		1	25	16
												21
												23
3,720	37	518	4,088	1,708	12	410	807	1,993	1	220	510	
1,098	34	230	1,330	690	13	56	286	164	1		69	
74		20	131	59			104	1			2	
2			1					1			2	25
38		15	74	62			98					26
4		1	8	7			8					27
18			25									28
1-		4	23									29
												30
												31
												32
												33
												34
												35
												36
												37
												38
												40
68	1	17	87	67		10	2	14			9	
67		17	83	10		6						43
1	1		4	5		4	2	14			9	44
												45
219		80	431	61		12	57	33			13	
202		70	494	57		12	53	33			1	47
5		1	7	4								48
												49
174		70	337									50
172		70	330									51
												52
11												53
												54
10												55
1												56

Group No.	Occupation	QUARTLY TOTAL			
		ACTUAL WORKERS		Partially agricultural	Dependants
		Total			
		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4		
III.—INDUSTRY—cont.					
12.	Food Industries	758	0	43	693
63	Rice planters, lessees, share growers	34	2	0	32
67	Palms and coconut huskers	324		1	323
68	Coconut huskers, etc.	230		20	210
70	Butter, cheese, and oil makers	36			36
72	Manufactured sundries, preserves of jams, and confectionery, etc.			1	
	Services and sundries				
13.	Industries of dress and haberdashery	1,876	67	25	1,851
77	Tailors, milliners, etc.	126	30	37	69
78	Hat, bonnet and millinery makers	126			126
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	1	20	8	478
81	Perfumers, hair dressers, etc.	157			378
14.	Furniture Industries				7
84	Cabinetmakers, boat makers, etc.				7
15.	Building Industries	253		8	245
86	Carpenters and joiners	133		1	132
87	Roofers, plasterers and masons	119			119
88	Builders of new buildings made of bamboo, etc.	101		1	100
89	Builders of new buildings made of bamboo, etc.	101			101
16.	Conservation of means of transport	8			8
90	Trains engaged in building, maintaining or repairing such vehicles or cycles	8			8
17.	Production and transmission of physical forces				7
95	Gas works and electric light and power				7
18.	Other miscellaneous and sundry Industries	1,778	120	30	1,628
94	Printers, lithographers, etc.				30
96	Book binders and stationers, etc.				32
98	Makers of musical instruments	23			23
99	Makers of machines, of other and optical, photographic and mechanical and electrical	123		8	115
100	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
101	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
102	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
103	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
104	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
105	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
106	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
107	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
108	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
109	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
110	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
111	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
112	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
113	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
114	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
115	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
116	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
117	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
118	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
119	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
120	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
121	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
122	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
123	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
124	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
125	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
126	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
127	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
128	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
129	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
130	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
131	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
132	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
133	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
134	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
135	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
136	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
137	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
138	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
139	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
140	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
141	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
142	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
143	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
144	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
145	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
146	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
147	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
148	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
149	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
150	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
151	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
152	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
153	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
154	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
155	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
156	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
157	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
158	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
159	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
160	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
161	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
162	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
163	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
164	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
165	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
166	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
167	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
168	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
169	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
170	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
171	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
172	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
173	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
174	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
175	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
176	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
177	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
178	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
179	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
180	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
181	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
182	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
183	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
184	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
185	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
186	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
187	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
188	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
189	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
190	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
191	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
192	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
193	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
194	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
195	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
196	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
197	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
198	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
199	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123
200	Workers in various mines and metals, etc.	123			123

DISTRICTS AND STATES

LORALAI				7803				BOLAN				Group No.
ACTUAL WORKERS				ACTUAL WORKERS				ACTUAL WORKERS				
Total		Partially agricul turiſts	Dependant	Total		Partially agricul turiſts	Depend ants	Total		Partially agricul turiſts	Depend ants	
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
105	2	1	50	43		18	68	20			10	
20	1		26	20		8	55					6
46	1	1	3	16		7	12	5				68
7			12					7				67
10			1	4		3						63
22			8	1			1	8				20
				2								2
176	7	23	148	140		7	18	18			9	
47	1		23	42		1	0	9			4	77
78	1	21	105	38		2	9					78
20	6		20	32				4			5	80
22		2		28		4		3				81
												84
53		3	29	54		2	11	1				
17			6									86
18		3	6	47		2	9	1				87
18			17	7			2					88
												89
												90
												93
225	24	7	109	205	12	7	30	77	1		19	
												91
40		6	41				1					95
												96
186	24	1	68	200	12	7	29	77	1		19	97
1 513		187	1 458	792		292	327	1,721		217	382	98
												100
												101
												102
1 497		182	1 447	496		131	207	254		38	19	103
13		3	2	4		2	9					106
310		67	209	148		51	74	215		18	1	107
377		60	40	1		1	1	7				99
719		52	1 183	313		77	123	32			4	100
				273		130	114	1,462		199	363	101
				85		29	14	887		88	2,2	113
				114		111	109	50		11	2	112
26		5	35	23		8	6	5				113
26		5	15	23		8	6	5				114
1 109	3	101	1 828	287		71	194	108		3	60	115
6			2	7			8					116
6			2	3			5					117
												118
17			4					1			2	119
17			4					1			2	120
671		76	1 240	68		9	29					121
671		76	1 240	68		9	29					122

Group No.	OCCUPATION	QUANTITIES			
		ARTS AND WORKS			Dependants.
		Total		Partially self-sufficient.	
		Males.	Females.		
		3	4	5	
	VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	377		292	1,007
	<i>51. Public Administration</i>	1,377	4	292	1,007
171	Service of the State	371		112	1,074
66	Service of Indian and native States	51			106
162	Municipal and other local (not village) service	124		41	176
164	Chief officials and persons other than exchequer	41		14	41
	VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	1,543	20	20	2,321
	<i>66. Religion</i>	242	2	24	1,074
145	Priests, missionaries, etc.	115	1	24	994
160	Religious institutions, houses of education, etc.	61	1		24
87	Charitable, medical, nursing service, mission service, etc.				
166	People killed or having financial service	70	1		23
	<i>67. Law</i>	33			23
86	Lawyers of all kinds including Khat, Hattars	3			1
176	Lawyers, clerks, printers, etc.	1			22
	<i>68. Medicine</i>	239	20	21	47
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	200		2	107
122	Physicians, surgeons, compounders, etc.	21	20	15	121
	<i>69. Instruction</i>	171	20	6	20
171	Teachers and professors of all kinds	90	20		20
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	21			
	<i>70. Letters and Arts and Sciences</i>	229	27	9	227
172	Printers, photographers, etc.	19	3	1	20
173	Artists, engravers, engravers and their assistants	127			127
174	Authors, editors, artists, photographers, etc.	19			17
175	Other professions and students, persons in all kinds of liberal professions, etc.	67	24		24
79	Majority, students, persons in all kinds of liberal professions, etc.	17			20
	IX.—PERSONS WHO LIVE BY THEIR INCOME	1,027	204	200	4,111
	<i>71. Persons living principally on their income</i>	1,229	1	1	2,419
150	Profession (other than of agricultural land) and scholarship holders and students	120	1	1	913
	X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	2,211	204	112	2,423
	<i>72. Domestic Service</i>	2,211	204	112	2,423
151	Domestic servants, waitresses and other paid or unpaid persons	2,077	204	106	1,227
152	Private domestic servants, etc.	107		22	20
	XI.—EFFICIENTLY EMPLOYED OCCUPATIONS	2,271	20	27	1,200
	<i>73. General Service which do not include domestic occupations</i>	2,271	2	27	1,200
154	Manufacturing, engineering and construction of various occupations	1		11	171
155	Not very remunerative, but service, clerical, and other occupations in connection with manufacturing and engineering	21		11	171
156	Manufacturing and engineering occupations	20		1	11
157	Manufacturing and engineering occupations	2,249	19	20	1,200
	XII.—FARM AND GARDEN	1,023	203	1	1,203
	<i>74. 1. Masters of fields, gardens and orchards</i>	228		2	21
158	Masters of fields, gardens, and orchards, etc.	170		2	21
	<i>75. 2. Peasants, agriculturists, proprietors</i>	1	2	14	177
159	Peasants, agriculturists, proprietors, etc.	221	2	1	17
160	Peasants and paid etc.	1		1	
	XIII.—OTHER MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS				

DISTRICTS AND STATES

DISTRICTS AND STALES

LORALAI.				ZHOB				BOLAN				Group No
ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS			Depend ants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Depend ants	
Total		Partially agricul turists		Total		Partially agricul turists.		Total.		Partially agricul turists		
Males	Females.			Males	Females			Males.	Females.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
376	1	128	292	892		208	251	70		23	40	
376	1	128	292	892		208	251	70		23	40	161
342		116	279	874		205	242	69		22	40	162
6	1		5	4		2	5	1		1		163
29		13	8	14		1	4					164
345	1	42	410	290	3	63	218	21		1	14	
253		20	321	98		33	205	7		1		165
213		20	301	97		33	201	6		1		166
38			17									167
2				1			1	2				168
7			19	4		2						169
7			10	4		2						170
54	1	11	35	146	3	3	4	4				171
21		0	27	18	1	3	4	3				172
33	1	2	8	128	2			1				
20		10	26	5		2	3	2				173
18		10	24	5		2	3	2				174
2			2									
11		1	0	37		23	6	8				175
7		1	3	37		23	6	8				176
1			6									177
8												178
												179
1095	24	203	709	1188	4	623	351	249	4		48	
7	2	3	17	2		1	1		1			
7	2	3	17	2		1	1		1			180
7	2	3	17	2		1	1		1			
224	7	79	158	307	1	86	21	54	3	2	30	
224	7	79	158	307	1	86	21	54	3	2	30	
242	7	39	118	206	1	4	1	51	3	2	30	181
85		21	33	31		1	1					182
103		20	2	70		28	23					183
297	1	82	120	827	3	536	258	100		5	18	
293	1	82	120	827	3	536	258	100		5	18	
5		1	2				4	11				184
10		2		652			431	2	6			185
278	1	79	118	268	3	161	215	154				186
271	14	73	414	62				72	4			187
41		2		47								188
41		2		43								189
270	14	37	414	12				72	4			190
270	14	37	414	12				72	4			191
1	9		4									192

XVII.—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

Group No.	OCCUPATION	CASH			
		ACTUAL VALUE			Deposits
		Total	Partially agricultural		
		Males	Females		
		1	2	3	4
	TOTAL	2,700	134	977	12,200
	A.—Production of raw materials	1,200	0	100	8,214
	I. FLORENTINE Y. O. ANIMALS AND VEGETABLE	2,240	0	23	9,214
	I. Pasture and agriculture	2,220	0	168	9,214
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	1,217	0	7	5,177
	Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(b) Ordinary cultivation	1,217	0	7	5,177
	Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(c) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(d) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(e) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(f) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(g) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(h) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(i) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(j) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(k) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(l) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(m) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(n) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(o) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(p) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(q) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(r) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(s) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(t) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(u) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(v) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(w) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(x) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(y) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	(z) Income from rent of agricultural land	115	0	0	115
	II. FISHING AND HUNTING	1,000	0	172	1,214
	(a) Fishing	1,000	0	172	1,214
	(b) Hunting	0	0	0	0
	III. MINING	0	0	0	0
	(a) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(b) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(c) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(d) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(e) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(f) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(g) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(h) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(i) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(j) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(k) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(l) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(m) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(n) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(o) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(p) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(q) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(r) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(s) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(t) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(u) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(v) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(w) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(x) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(y) Mining	0	0	0	0
	(z) Mining	0	0	0	0
	IV. MANUFACTURING	1,000	0	172	1,214
	(a) Manufacturing	1,000	0	172	1,214
	(b) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(c) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(d) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(e) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(f) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(g) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(h) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(i) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(j) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(k) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(l) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(m) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(n) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(o) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(p) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(q) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(r) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(s) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(t) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(u) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(v) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(w) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(x) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(y) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	(z) Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	V. TRANSPORTATION	1,000	0	172	1,214
	(a) Transportation	1,000	0	172	1,214
	(b) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(c) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(d) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(e) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(f) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(g) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(h) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(i) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(j) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(k) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(l) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(m) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(n) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(o) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(p) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(q) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(r) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(s) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(t) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(u) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(v) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(w) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(x) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(y) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	(z) Transportation	0	0	0	0
	VI. TRADE	1,000	0	172	1,214
	(a) Trade	1,000	0	172	1,214
	(b) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(c) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(d) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(e) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(f) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(g) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(h) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(i) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(j) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(k) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(l) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(m) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(n) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(o) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(p) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(q) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(r) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(s) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(t) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(u) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(v) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(w) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(x) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(y) Trade	0	0	0	0
	(z) Trade	0	0	0	0
	VII. SERVICES	1,000	0	172	1,214
	(a) Services	1,000	0	172	1,214
	(b) Services	0	0	0	0
	(c) Services	0	0	0	0
	(d) Services	0	0	0	0
	(e) Services	0	0	0	0
	(f) Services	0	0	0	0
	(g) Services	0	0	0	0
	(h) Services	0	0	0	0
	(i) Services	0	0	0	0
	(j) Services	0	0	0	0
	(k) Services	0	0	0	0
	(l) Services	0	0	0	0
	(m) Services	0	0	0	0
	(n) Services	0	0	0	0
	(o) Services	0	0	0	0
	(p) Services	0	0	0	0
	(q) Services	0	0	0	0
	(r) Services	0	0	0	0
	(s) Services	0	0	0	0
	(t) Services	0	0	0	0
	(u) Services	0	0	0	0
	(v) Services	0	0	0	0
	(w) Services	0	0	0	0
	(x) Services	0	0	0	0
	(y) Services	0	0	0	0
	(z) Services	0	0	0	0

		CHIEFAL			
Group No.	OCCUPATION.	ACTUAL WORKING			Totals.
		Total.		Probably agricultural.	
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	III. INDUSTRY—contd.				
	10. Food Industries	81	10	2	43
61	Rice processors, huskers, huller graders	13	10		23
62	Butter and cheese makers	13		2	15
63	Candy processors, etc.	7			1
64	Bakers	7			1
65	Butter, cheese, and oil makers				
66	Preserved milkmen, purveyors of food and condiments, etc.	6			1
67	Butchers and butchers				
	11. Industries of dress and the habed	20	2	4	72
77	Shirts, milliners, etc.	19			46
78	Shoe makers and shoe makers	14			16
79	Washing, cleaning and drying	17			17
80	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	7			
	12. Furniture industries				
81	Furniture, wood workers, etc.				
	13. Building Industries			2	78
82	Construction and wall workers	20			20
83	Brick layers and masons	13			23
84	Persons other than builders, made of houses, etc., painters, decorators of houses, etc.			2	2
	14. Construction of means of transport	2			
85	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	1			
	15. Production and transmission of physical forces				
86	Gas works and electric light and power				
	16. Other Miscellaneous and unclassified industries	122			69
87	Printers, lithographers, etc.				
88	Book binders and stationers, etc.				
89	Makers of musical instruments				
90	Makers of watches, clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments, etc.				
91	Workers in precious metals and metals, etc.				
92	Toy and game making, etc.				20
93	Others (including musicians, persons other than performers employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public works, race course attendants, bookbinders, etc.)	122	8		23
100	Barbers, hairdressers, etc.				
	IV. TRANSPORT	9,169	4	327	77
	10. Transport by air				
101	Transport by air				
102	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of aircraft, airways and routes (in flying construction)				
103	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of aircraft, tanks, etc.				
104	Boat workers, boatmen and boaters				
	11. Transport road	27		20	210
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on maintenance of roads, etc.				
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	11			29
107	Drivers, conductors and carriers (excluding persons employed on maintenance of roads and bridges)				
108	Drivers, conductors and carriers (excluding persons employed on maintenance of roads and bridges)				
109	Other workers				
110	Post employees, mail, mail, and mail carriers and drivers	227		20	241
	12. Transport by rail	1,321		202	290
111	Railway employees of all kinds other than conductors	1,271		224	27
112	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance	50	6	27	
	13. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	60		7	24
113	Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	60			5
	V. TRADE	300		2	27
	14. Retail and Wholesale of goods, exchange and finance etc.	6			2
114	Wholesale and retail trade, exchange and finance etc.	6			2
115	Wholesale and retail trade, exchange and finance etc.				
	15. Shipping, navigation and transport	17		2	6
116	Persons employed in shipping, navigation and transport	17		1	1
	16. Trade and finance	17			292
117	Trade in goods, exchange and finance etc.	17		1	116

XVII—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

Group No.	Occupation	CH (11)			
		Actual Workers		Partially agriculturists	Disproportionate
		Total			
		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	V. TRADE—cont.				
11	71 Trade skins, leather and furs				
112	Trade in skins, leather and fur, etc.				
113	72 Trade wood				
113a	Trade in wood, etc. (not felled)				
114	73 Trade in articles				
114a	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.				
115	74 Trade in pottery				
115a	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles				
116	75 Trade in chemical products	20			7
116a	Trade in chemical products (drugs, etc.)	10			7
117	76 Trade in metals, machinery, etc.	8			2
117a	Trade in wine, liquor, distilled spirits, etc.				
117b	Trade in oil, minerals of iron, steel, etc., and other materials				1
118	77 Other trades in foodstuffs	13			
118a	Trade in foodstuffs				
118b	Trade in articles of vegetable oil, and in other foodstuffs, etc.				
118c	Trade in articles of leather, etc., poultry, etc.				
118d	Trade in articles of wood, etc., etc.				
118e	Trade in articles of metal, etc., etc.				
118f	Trade in articles of glass, etc., etc.				
118g	Trade in articles of paper, etc., etc.				
118h	Trade in articles of other materials, etc.				
119	78 Trade in clothing and other articles	9			2
119a	Trade in ready-made clothing, etc.				5
120	79 Trade in furniture				
120a	Trade in furniture, carpets, etc.				
120b	Trade in building materials				
121	80 Trade in building materials				
121a	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and ready material				
122	81 Trade in means of transport	2			
122a	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122b	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122c	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122d	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122e	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122f	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122g	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122h	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122i	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122j	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122k	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122l	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122m	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122n	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122o	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122p	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122q	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122r	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122s	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122t	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122u	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122v	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122w	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122x	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122y	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
122z	Trade in means of transport, motor cycle, etc.				
123	82 Trade in articles of jewelry, etc. and those pertaining to letters and the like and accessories				
123a	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123b	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123c	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123d	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123e	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123f	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123g	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123h	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123i	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123j	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123k	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123l	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123m	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123n	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123o	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123p	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123q	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123r	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123s	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123t	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123u	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123v	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123w	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123x	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123y	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
123z	Trade in articles of jewelry, etc.				
124	83 Trade in other parts	29		2	7
124a	Trade in other parts				
124b	Trade in other parts				
124c	Trade in other parts				
124d	Trade in other parts				
124e	Trade in other parts				
124f	Trade in other parts				
124g	Trade in other parts				
124h	Trade in other parts				
124i	Trade in other parts				
124j	Trade in other parts				
124k	Trade in other parts				
124l	Trade in other parts				
124m	Trade in other parts				
124n	Trade in other parts				
124o	Trade in other parts				
124p	Trade in other parts				
124q	Trade in other parts				
124r	Trade in other parts				
124s	Trade in other parts				
124t	Trade in other parts				
124u	Trade in other parts				
124v	Trade in other parts				
124w	Trade in other parts				
124x	Trade in other parts				
124y	Trade in other parts				
124z	Trade in other parts				
125	84 Public Administration and Liberal Arts	1,130		254	200
126	85 Public Force	637		247	60
127	86 Army	73		17	19
128	87 Navy	300		170	11
129	88 Air Force				
130	89 Air Force				
131	90 Public	93		23	4
132	91 Public	90		3	50

DISTRICTS AND STATES

[illegible]

XVII.—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

Group No.	OCCUPATION	CENSUS			
		ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants
		Total		Partially agricultural	
		Male	Female		
	1	2	3	4	5
	VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	201		22	180
	45. Public Administration	201		22	179
41	Service of the State	180		17	163
42	Service of Indian and Foreign States				
43	Unpaid and other local (not village) service	7		1	1
44	Single officials and persons other than magistrates				
	VIII. PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS	22		0	120
	46. Profession	22			120
47	Physic, medicine, etc.	21			119
48	Religion, sacerdotal, function of priesthood, etc.				
49	Lawyers, doctors, church service, medical service	1			
50	Temple, burial or burning ground service, etc.				
	47. Law				
51	Lawyers of all kinds including legal, judicial				
52	Lawyers civil, judicial, military, etc.				
	48. Medicine	22		0	120
53	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons, etc.	0			11
54	Midwives, nurses, dispensary, etc.			0	
	49. Instruction				0
55	Professors and teachers of all kinds				0
56	Clubs and societies connected with education				0
	50. Letters and Arts and Sciences	0			0
57	Public writers, stenographers, etc.				0
58	Lithographers, printers, engravers and their employees	0			0
59	Authors, editors, artists, photographers, etc.				0
60	Book-keepers and accountants, etc. as well as all kinds of clerical, industrial and domestic, etc. and domestic	1			1
61	Employers, employers, business writers, etc., all kinds of industrial and all kinds				
	II. EMPLOYMENT	200	120	200	700
	IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	12			22
	62. Persons living on their income	12			22
63	Persons living on the income of a private estate, etc. as well as all kinds of income and property	12			22
	X. DOMESTIC SERVICE	202	122	0	720
	64. Domestic Service	202	122	0	720
65	Food, water, clothing, etc. and other domestic service	202	122	0	720
66	Household, domestic, etc. and other domestic service	202	122	0	720
67	Household, domestic, etc. and other domestic service	202	122	0	720
	XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	200	20	222	700
	68. General terms which do not indicate definite occupations	200	20	222	700
69	Household, domestic, etc. and other domestic service	12		0	
70	Household, domestic, etc. and other domestic service	12		0	
71	Household, domestic, etc. and other domestic service	11	20	120	720
	III. UNPRODUCTIVE	212		20	222
	69. Unproductive of jobs, occupations and of occupations	212		20	222
72	Unproductive of jobs, occupations and of occupations	212		20	222
	70. Unproductive of jobs, occupations and of occupations	212		20	222
73	Unproductive of jobs, occupations and of occupations	212		20	222
	71. Unproductive of jobs, occupations and of occupations	212		20	222
74	Unproductive of jobs, occupations and of occupations	212		20	222
75	Unproductive of jobs, occupations and of occupations	212		20	222
	72. Other unproductive of jobs, occupations and of occupations	212		20	222



TABLE XVIII.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists.

There are only 60 females (actual workers) as Rent Receivers distributed as under :—

Quetta-Pishun 7, Chagai 3, Sibi Administered Area 5, Kalat 36, and Las Bela 9

Of these 60 females only 4 in the Kalat State returned subsidiary occupations, 2 under Industry as flour grinders and 2 under Trade as Vegetable and Fruit Sellers

XVIII.—SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS.

(Actual Workers only)

[illegible]

TABLE XIX.

Showing certain mixed Occupations.

NOTE —This Table comprises males only, with the exception of 15 female actual workers (2 in Quetta-Pishin, 1 in Chagai, 7 in Kalat and 2 in Las Bela) who returned Sheep and Goat Breeding as their one and only occupation and 5 (1 in Quetta-Pishin and 1 in Kalat) who similarly returned Pack Animal Driving

XIX.—SHOWING CERTAIN MIXED OCCUPATIONS.

(Actual Workers only)

OCCUPATION	Females		Dormers							Totals	
	Probable	Total	Quar-	Lambd	Peak	Index	Chapel	894	Total	Kales	Los Rals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sheep and Goat Breeding	26,526	26,526	2,712	4,388	3,280	—	1,366	2,888	11,266	9,111	2,774
(A) A principal occupation	19,522	2,522	2,212	2,027	2,282	—	2,022	2,222	7,292	2,292	2,292
Subsidiary occupations	I	26	2	27	2	—	22	22	24	27	2
	II	1,212	272	26	222	12	—	112	22	222	212
	III	42	262	262	—	—	—	—	22	22	—
	IV	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	V	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—
	VI	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—
	VII	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—
	VIII	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—
	IX	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—
	X	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—
	XI	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—
	XII	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—
(B) A subsidiary occupation	24,212	24,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	—	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212
Principal occupations	I	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24
	II	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24
	III	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24
	IV	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24
	V	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24
	VI	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24
	VII	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24
	VIII	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24
	IX	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24
	X	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24
	XI	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24
	XII	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	24
Peak Animal Breeding	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	—	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212
(C) A principal occupation	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	—	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212
Subsidiary occupations	I	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	II	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	III	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	IV	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	V	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	VI	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	VII	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	VIII	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	IX	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	X	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	XI	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	XII	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
(D) A subsidiary occupation	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	—	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212
Principal occupations	I	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	II	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	III	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	IV	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	V	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	VI	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	VII	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	VIII	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	IX	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	X	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	XI	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	XII	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
(E) A subsidiary occupation	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	—	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212
Principal occupations	I	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	II	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	III	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	IV	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	V	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	VI	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	VII	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	VIII	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	IX	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	X	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	XI	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22
	XII	22	22	22	22	22	—	22	22	22	22

TABLE XX.

Occupation—Distribution by Religion.

XX.—OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

Occupation No.	OCCUPATIONS	Total	Muslims	Hindu	Sikh	Two-Religion	Christian	Others
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	TOTAL BALUCHISTAN	798,086	713,077	61,827	7,781	8,111	6,883	806
2	A.—Population of Rawalpindi	661,000	606,325	1,900	96	21	23	5
3	L.—E. PRODUCE OF ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES	66,111	290,311	1,230	48	20	9	1
4	L. Pasture and agriculture	202,487	231,290	1,720	48	16	9	1
5	(a) Ordinary cultivation	111,300	131,129	404	40	6	3	1
6	Income from rent of agricultural land	17,471	37,006	328	25	7	3	1
7	Upkeep, managers of landed estates and planters, etc.	17,471	37,006	328	25	7	3	1
8	Land revenue, etc.	17,471	37,006	328	25	7	3	1
9	Land revenue, etc.	17,471	37,006	328	25	7	3	1
10	(b) Owners of special products and market gardening	1,200	801	179	1	0		
11	as, coffee, chocolate, rubber and Indian plantations	1,200	801	179	1	0		
12	(c) Forestry	116	303	11				
13	Forest officers, inspectors, guards, etc.	40	83	11	1	1		
14	(d) Rearing of farm stock	21,075	41,437	232				
15	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	8,703	8,703					
16	Poultry, swine and pig breeders	8,703	8,703					
17	Breeder of other animals	8,703	8,703					
18	(e) Rearing of small animals	709	7,021	232				
19	2. Fishing and hunting	2,826	2,826					
20	Fishing	2,826	2,826					
21	Hunting	2,826	2,826					
22	3.—MINERAL PRODUCTS	2,826	2,826	110	65	3	20	6
23	3. Mines	2,826	2,826	110	65	3	20	6
24	Coal mines	1,275	1,275	100	57	1	1	1
25	Other and metallic minerals	1,551	1,551					
26	4. Quarries of hard rocks							
27	5. Salt, etc.	211	211					
28	Salt, sea and brackish salt	211	211					
29	B.—Preparation and Supply of Mineral Substances	66,111	61,111	1,230	48	20	9	1
30	III.—INDUSTRY	66,111	61,111	1,230	48	20	9	1
31	6. Textiles	279	279					
32	Cotton spinning, drawing and pressing	279	279					
33	Cotton spinning	279	279					
34	Cotton drawing and pressing	279	279					
35	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
36	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
37	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
38	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
39	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
40	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
41	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
42	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
43	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
44	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
45	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
46	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
47	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
48	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
49	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
50	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
51	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
52	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
53	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
54	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
55	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
56	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
57	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
58	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
59	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
60	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
61	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
62	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
63	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
64	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
65	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
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67	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
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69	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
70	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
71	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
72	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
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89	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
90	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
91	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
92	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
93	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
94	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
95	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
96	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
97	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
98	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
99	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					
100	Wool, yarn and spinning	279	279					

XX—OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION—*contd*

Group No	Occupation	Total	Musalman	Hindu	Bikh	Aco-Hindu	Christian	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	III—INDUSTRY—<i>contd</i>							
	12 Food Industries	1,567	2,828	652	61	8	7	7
83	Rice pounders, huskers, flour grinders	122	1092	123	3			4
84	Bakers and mill-makers	70	54	80	47	1		3
85	Fruit-parchers, etc.	167	162	4		1		
86	Butchers	998	987				1	
87	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	2					2	
88	Sweetmeat makers, etc.	452	22	411	9	6	1	
89	Brewers and distillers	17	11	1	2		3	
	13 Industries of dress and the toilet	7,971	6,312	1,319	232	25	80	
91	Tailors, milliners, etc.	2,142	1,601	101	227	7	23	
92	Shoe, boot and sandal maker	2,878	2,325	311	4	12	26	
93	Washin, cleaning and dyeing	1,607	1,081	710		4		
94	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	1,144	1,011	110	1	2	10	
	14 Furniture Industries	11	11					
95	Upholsters, tent makers	11	11					
	15 Building Industries	2,043	1,777	135	158	13		
96	Lime burners, cement workers	57	537					
97	Stone cutters and dressers	14	14					
98	Brick layers and masons	603	790	52	19	3		
99	House builders, decorators, etc.	629	399	83	140	10		
	16 Construction of means of transport	50	9	70	1	2	8	
100	Persons engaged in making, assembling, repairing motor vehicles or cycles	50	9	30	1	2	8	
	17 Production and transmission of Physical forces	13	1	7	5			
101	Gas workers and electric light and power	13	1	7	5			
	18 Other miscellaneous and undefined Industries	6,147	1,770	3,732	222	18	300	0
102	Printers, lithographers, etc.	7	10	16	10	6	12	5
103	Book binders and stitchers	31	27	4				
104	Makers of musical instruments	1			1			
105	Makers of watches and clocks, surgical instruments, etc.	60	23	31	0	3		
106	Workers in precious stones, etc.	1,04	973	407	100	9		
107	Toy, kite, card, fling, tackle, etc.	10	10					
108	Other (other than performers) employed in theatre, race course, service, etc.	10		5	5		8	1
109	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	4,395	718	3,260	32		379	
	IV—TRANSPORT	30,594	24,644	4,162	786	400	480	32
	19 Transport by air							
	20 Transport by water	110	112	7				
109	Persons employed on streams, rivers, canals, etc.	52	45	7				
110	Labourers employed on canal, etc.	14	14					
111	Boat owners, boatmen, etc.	53	53					
	21 Transport by road	17,201	16,837	101	105	7	1	
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on maintenance of roads, etc.	66	60	0				
112	Labourers employed on road bridges	2,042	1,982	51	5		1	
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicle	5	4		1			
114	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with vehicles	2,313	2,027	121	158	7		1
115	Pack, elephant, camel, mule, ass drivers	12,775	12,764	10	1			
	22 Transport by rail	12,433	7,340	3,072	505	404	420	32
118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	8,913	4,552	2,934	523	402	420	32
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance	3,520	2,788	698	42	2		
	23 Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	841	355	292	80	70	50	
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	841	355	292	80	70	50	
	V—TRADE	32,310	11,744	18,080	1,167	201	55	64
	24 Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	1,182	664	472	6	22	6	12
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange agents, etc.	1,182	664	472	6	22	6	12
	25 Brokerage, commission and export	394	160	225	8			1
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, etc.	394	160	225	8			1
	26 Trade in textiles	8,800	3,835	4,948	32	58	1	
123	Trade in piece-goods, silk, etc.	8,800	3,835	4,948	32	58	1	

XX—OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION—contd.

Group No.	OCCUPATION	Total	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Non-Hindu	Christian	Others
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V—BIDE—contd.								
121	27. Trade in skins, leather and furs Trade in skins, leather and furs	29		2				
122	28. Trade in wood Trade in wood, etc	60	43	2	27			
123	29. Trade in metals Trade in metals, tools, etc	10	7	7				1
124	30. Trade in pottery Trade in pottery, bricks, etc	4	1					
125	31. Trade in chemical products Trade in chemical products	273	27	433	34	7	2	
126	32. Trade in vehicles, motor vehicles, etc Trade in vehicles, motor vehicles, etc	219	51	433	8	7	2	
127	33. Trade in motor vehicles, etc Trade in motor vehicles, etc	219	51	433	8	7	2	
128	34. Trade in food stuffs Trade in food stuffs, etc	219	51	433	8	7	2	
129	35. Trade in clothing and other articles Trade in clothing and other articles	219	51	433	8	7	2	
130	36. Trade in building materials Trade in building materials (stone)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
131	37. Trade in transport Trade in transport (vehicles, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
132	38. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
133	39. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
134	40. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
135	41. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
136	42. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
137	43. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
138	44. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
139	45. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
140	46. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
141	47. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
142	48. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
143	49. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
144	50. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
145	51. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
146	52. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
147	53. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
148	54. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
149	55. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
150	56. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
151	57. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
152	58. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
153	59. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
154	60. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
155	61. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
156	62. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
157	63. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
158	64. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
159	65. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
160	66. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
161	67. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
162	68. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
163	69. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
164	70. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
165	71. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
166	72. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
167	73. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
168	74. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
169	75. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
170	76. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
171	77. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
172	78. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
173	79. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
174	80. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
175	81. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
176	82. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
177	83. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
178	84. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
179	85. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
180	86. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
181	87. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
182	88. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
183	89. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
184	90. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
185	91. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
186	92. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
187	93. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
188	94. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
189	95. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
190	96. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
191	97. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
192	98. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
193	99. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	
194	100. Trade in other goods Trade in other goods (clothing, etc)	219	51	433	8	7	2	

XX—OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION—concl'd

Group No	OCCUPATION	Total	Musalman	Hindu	Sikh	Neo-Hindu	Christian	Others
1	-	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	III—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	5 049	6 266	1,262	247	225	40	4
	37 Public Administration	5 049	6 266	1,262	247	225	40	4
161	Service of the State	4 086	3 720	831	104	168	20	4
162	Service of the Indian States	274	2 120	110	21	14		
163	Municipal and local service	30	230	41	18	20	18	
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	23	100	148	10	3	2	
	III—PROFESSION AND FINE ARTS	10 270	5 206	1 264	717	106	281	18
	38 Religion	5 871	7 478	771	41		37	8
165	Religious ministers etc	4 609	4 804	1 9	-		77	8
166	Religious ministrants etc	1	400	3				
167	Cut and dress makers etc	6	1	3				
168	Temple functionaries and artists etc	711	179	131	30			
	39 Law	140	60	56	7	70		
169	Lawyers of all kinds and mediators	4	1		2	1		
170	Lawyers clerks petition writers	14	50	56	1	20		
	40 Medicine	1 707	474	450	107	87	168	
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds	761	228	121	60	71	70	
172	Midwives vaccinators compounders	744	270	326	43	16	80	
	41 Instruction	308	249	57	21	78	42	1
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	269	221	52	10	35	41	1
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	39	28	5	5	3	1	
	50 Letters and arts and sciences	2 457	1 961	290	148	41	38	0
175	Public scribes stenographers etc	77	17	10			1	
176	Architects surveyors etc and their employees	1 140	777	231	83	30	17	8
177	Authors authors artists illustrators	6	1		10	2	0	1
178	Music composers and musicians players on all kinds of musical instruments and dancers	1 178	1 140	6	2		14	
179	Conjurors fortune tellers etc	53	0	1	47			
	D—Miscellaneous	40 767	40 170	5 002	524	197	840	25
	IV—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	771	525	75	31	22	70	8
	51 Persons living principally on their income	771	525	75	31	22	70	8
180	Proprietors land and scholarship holders and pensioners	731	525	75	31	22	70	8
	V—DOMESTIC SERVICE	25 270	21,941	2,368	107	62	706	5
	52 Domestic service	25,270	21,941	2,368	107	62	706	5
181	Cooks water carriers watchmen and other indoor servants	24 457	21 620	1 911	175	58	690	5
182	Private grooms dog boys etc	397	117	259	9	2	10	
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	425	204	199	13	4	6	
	VI—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	13 710	11 120	2,131	276	110	61	12
	53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	13,710	11,120	2,131	276	110	61	12
184	Manufacturers businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	631	265	145	57	48	15	4
185	Cashiers accountants book keepers clerks and other employees in unspecified offices	1 252	957	212	21	48	10	4
186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	82	35	20		1	22	4
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	11 851	9 872	1 754	108	13	14	
	XII—UNPRODUCTIVE	7,038	6 584	428	20	3	3	
	54 Inmates of jails asylums and almshouses	556	488	50	16		2	
188	Inmates of jails asylums etc	550	488	50	16		2	
	55 Beggars vagrants prostitutes	6,482	6,096	378	4	3	1	
189	Beggars vagrants witches etc	5 420	5 045	808	4	3	1	
190	Procurers and prostitutes	1 062	1 051	10				

TABLE XXI.

Occupation by Selected Tribes and Races.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	POPULATION DEALT WITH				RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION							
	ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDANTS		I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION							II. Exploitation of minerals
					Income from rest of agricultural land	Cultivators of all kinds	Agriculturists, etc., of landed estates	Field labourers, fruit, vegetable etc., growers, forest rangers, guards and wood cutters	Rabbers of live-stock, herders, etc.	Fishing and hunting		
	Males	Females	Males	Females							Persons	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Indigenous	230,750	62,45	155,210	311,687	14,200	151,306	5	926	17,424	1,675	1,173	
Indigenous as per law	223,770	61,022	152,074	303,629	13,210	151,701	5	903	17,303	1,675	1,163	
Baloch	58,051	117	58,012	77,718	7,451	62,267		21	2,002	621	2	
(i) E. W. S.	3,183	12	21,212	11,277	2,823	20,389		27	156		2	
Bugli	7,218		5,412	9,908	24	7,239		1	9			
Dumali	1,802	2	1,237	2,723	17	1,806		1	47			
Khetran	4,017	1	4,001	4,104	204	4,472		1	40			
Mugul	2,928	2	1,641	2,080	23	2,778		9	18			
Mari	7,427	9	6,540	9,472	239	6,746			767		1	
Rhod Baloch	1,004		1,053	2,067	91	1,419		4	18			
Rhod Jamar	965		603	1,203	196	717			1			
Rhod Khaw	1,141		723	1,261	206	866		1	7			
Rhod Laskari	1,467	1	604	1,321	103	1,223		9	2			
Rhod Unspecified	4,624	1	2,024	6,005	2,401	7,467		27	23		1	
Unrecd.	270		224	910	40	211						
Others	204	6	51	117	44	14					1	
(ii) Western	19,235	765	15,959	29,618	2,516	11,156		27	2,277	621	2	
Baloch	430		846	893	45	361			11			
Dakli	1,218	2	1,141	2,116	278	869			16			
Gikali	205	6	89	70	107	26			2			
Kandali	524		377	783	146	333		1	19			
Kali	1,641	30	1,222	2,620	441	799		9	17	292		
Kalikandali	6,564	13	6,182	9,907	269	4,812		14	293	14	1	
Kid	6,247	37	3,831	7,901	1,627	2,281			497	180	9	
Kargur	1,218	7	1,043	1,907	62	707			275	94		
Kanjari	87		163	229	8	9			68			
Others	2,210	19	1,872	2,340	700	906		2	273	52	2	
Khalal	62,808	66	22,863	70,712	4,841	25,114	2	886	2,212	252	12	
(i) Original members	6,174	11	2,679	2,793	412	4,812		21	279	29		
Almatal	25		20	71	1	4			1			
Corpurat	418		221	634	23	263			87			
Dandi	144		712	192	43	90			8			
Kahadur	1,114		733	2,171	27	1,424		6	82			
Kamburi	777	2	434	1,060	109	4,1		1	62			
Mamur	820	3	312	1,37	64	278			192	10		
Kabul	625		265	727	126	222		1	114			
Farhat	1,043	6	1,043	2,024	27	931		12	217			

SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES

OF ACTUAL WORKERS

II In- dus- try	IV Trans- port	V Trade	VI Public Force	VII Public Adminis- tration	VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS					XI In- suffi- ciently described occupa- tions	XII Un- productive	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality
					Religion	Law, Medicine and Instruc- tion	Letters arts and sciences	IX Per- sons liv- ing on their income	X Domes- tic service			
Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
483	7,741	8,501	1,097	2,021	1,752	131	512	82	11,712	3,061	2,130	Indigenous
255	7,725	2,147	1,092	1,997	1,611	150	511	80	11,568	2,952	1,983	Indigenous Muslims
439	728	177	193	326	151	10	23	9	91	276	269	Baloch
215	365	63	55	181	93	8	16	5	60	67	201	(i) Eastern
23	2	1	1	2	1	2			1		10	Bugti
4	13	1	5	10	2	2			1	2	9	Dombki
112	2	7	8	25	10	1	3	1	7	9	14	Khethran
3	14	1	2	3	2					2	22	Magasi
11	38		1	8			1	4		2	71	Mari
8	15	1	2	4	8				4	8	14	Rind Buledi
1	12	2	1	4			2		7	5	7	Rind Jamali
6	12		1	3	4				1	2	3	Rind Khosa
4	11		16	3	10				6	3	11	Rind Lashari
56	175	31	5	90	38	3	10		12	31	37	Rind Unspecified
-	1		3	7	5							Umrani
17	70	6	10	15	4				21	3	3	Others
191	363	124	143	143	58	2	12	4	31	209	68	(ii) Western
5	30	5		4	11					4	1	Buledi
		6		5	4							Dashti
	5	1		2	1					3	3	Gichki
43	4	18		2	3					40	3	Kaudai
58	128	47	137	26	18	1	10	4	20	72	20	Rakhshani
40	48	38		91	8				2	40	11	Rind
11	42	2	1	1						10	2	Sangur
				2								Sanjrani
37	106	7	5	10	13	1	2		9	34	19	Others
522	2,887	464	517	567	230	61	100	36	170	615	299	Brahui
26	325	135	14	67	19	1		2	7	69	24	(s) Original nucleus
				22								Ahmadzai
2	52	2		4						1		Gurgnari
					1						1	Ittazai
3	10	1			2				3	1	3	Kalandarari
13	63	14		2	9			2		19	2	Kambrari
6	16	2		2	4					23	6	Mirwari
5	73	3	11	5	3	1			2	9	8	Rodeni
7	111	113	3	32					2	16	4	Sumalari

Cast, Tribe Race or Nationality	POPULATION DEALT WITH				RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUP.							
	ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDANTS		Income from rent of agricultural land	I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION						II. Other occupations
						Cultivators of all kinds	Agents, managers, etc., of landed estates	Field labourers, fruit, vegetable, etc., growers, forest rangers, guards and wood cutters	Rabbers of livestock, herdsmen, etc.	Fishing and hunting		
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons							Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
(i) Kurums	16,702	17	19,678	22,633	2,315	11,299		216	256	37		
Bangabadi	2,911	1	1,940	4,300	976	2,110		50	174			
Kurdi	1,073	2	614	1,361	92	748		4	24	80		
Lakri	2,022	1	1,186	2,323	191	1,361		82	66			
Laaga	2,169	1	2,026	4,107	196	2,323		26	28			
Mamabadi	1,629	1	624	1,227	202	483		30	9			
Radmal	627	1	804	1,179	153	680		9	20			
Rodmal	219		127	214	104	77		1				
Sarpura	774	9	292	920	112	478		1	44			
Sotakari	681		341	606	20	813			7	4		
Shakrasi	2,912	2	1,891	3,623	222	2,029		24	198	19		
Ugr Mangal	1,829	2	1,257	2,619	104	1,179		12	204			
(ii) Shikras	21,912	7	12,962	11,249	1,472	12,419	2	124	6,277	129		
Bharya	2,212	9	2,202	4,802	100	1,902			1,029	30		
Harad	290	2	225	607	32	224			64			
Kamamal	4,672	24	3,807	6,944	217	1,802		12	2,948	57		
Mangal	7,296	9	4,299	10,721	212	4,479	2	29	2,160	21		
Nikhar	684	2	291	796	28	280		1	8			
Pandral	607		218	602	11	422		22	30			
Rajh	1,420	8	999	1,812	121	999		2	219	22		
Zakri	10,181	6	4,129	12,074	425	8,096		52	800			
(iii) Mangras	1,225	4	426	2,216	276	629		2	29	22		
Nikhar	422		321	620	121	211			1			
Radmal	224		141	216	42	176						
Uangrad	318	9	102	272	42	72		1	18	22		
Paiba	22,202	88	92,888	78,100	2,229	90,792	2	221	2,807	28		
Ramb	874	8	229	626	2	87		19	17	17		
Jakr	601		222	622		222			17			
Kakr	20,071	24	21,829	47,621	1,294	21,712		119	2,220	9		
Damar	2,216	1	1,212	2,424	82	1,642		2	817	8		
Famabadi	11,242	7	12,211	29,216	110	21,212		47	1,221			
Ropra	222	2	279	1,274	29	681		12	11			
Rodra	1,272	8	2,272	2,272	422	2,272		20	221			
Ropra	2,272	12	2,272	2,272	42	2,272		21	47			
Chir	621	9	221	221	79	77		8	12			

SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES—continued

OF ACTUAL WORKERS

VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS												
III Indus- try	IV Trans- port	V Trade	VI Public Works	VII Public adminis- tration	Religion	Law, Medicine and Instruc- tion	Letters, arts and sciences	IX Per- sons liv- ing on their income	X Domes- tic service	XI In- suffi- ciently described occupa- tions	XII Un- productive	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality
Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
258	1,732	120	214	300	111	50	74	20	61	240	66	(ii) Sarawan
12	401	16	35	61	15	38		2	14	38	10	Bangulzai
27	77	2	5	6	2		5		7	8		Kurd
59	211	13	10	39	18	0			7	10	5	Lahri
43	224	9	63	23	31	1	2	1	5	71	4	Langar
6	232	9	29	28	8				6	12	3	Mamashahi
27	62	0	2	26	9	1		10	10	8	5	Raisani
	0	6		7					4	1	5	Rustumzai
21	72	12		11	6	4		1		11	5	Sarpatta
1	11	3								1		Satakzai
38	228	11	70	15	8		67		5	20	8	Shahwani
24	202	30	10	64	14				6	42	12	Zagr, Mengal
200	666	198	199	176	97	10	23	14	67	258	186	(iii) Jhalawan
10	45	5	2	4	2	8				45	15	Bizanjav
5	33	13	4	2	1					6	5	Harani
50	82	50	21	34	24	1		2	10	55	35	Mamasani
61	360	48	107	68	37	1	20	8	26	67	82	Mengal
	15	4	32	3	1		1		1	21	3	Niehari
5		2	4	1							1	Pandrani
12	21	6	1	1					3	14	15	Sajdi
57	110	68	28	63	32		2	4	27	50	30	Zahr
28	164	11	60	24	3		3		38	48	23	(iv) Miscellaneous
16	4	4			2				4	16		Nighari
										3		Rekzai
12	160	7	60	24	1		3		34	29	23	Unspecified
1,009	2,612	1,044	138	584	548	25	90	16	159	649	378	Pathan
16	205	40	11	5	18		34	8	5	81	6	Bareoh
13	1	7		5		2					1	Jafar
390	1,518	582	53	310	328	7	10	3	80	376	150	Kakar
3	57	9	4	6	4	1			4	7	14	Dumar
205	398	223	20	97	136	2	1	1	17	110	70	Sanzar, Lhel
15	26	15		15	23	1			6		2	Sargara
102	709	122	12	142	101	2	13		18	165	33	Snatia
26	173	150	3	30	45			1	8	27	18	Targhara
39	155	63	14	20	19	1	5	1	36	67	13	Others

POPULATION DEALT WITH

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION

I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION

Caste, Tribe, Race
or Nationality

ACTUAL WORKERS

DEPENDENTS

Income
from
rent of
agricul-
tural
landCultiva-
tors of all
kindsAgents,
managers,
etc., of
landed
estatesField
labourers,
fruit, vege-
table, etc.,
growers,
forest
managers,
guards
and wood
cuttersRaisers of
livestock,
herdsmen,
etc.Fishing
and
huntingII. Ex-
ploitation
of
minerals

Males Females

Males Females

Persons

Males

Males

Males

Persons

Persons

Persons

1 2 3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kast		421		322	822	184	127		1			
Land		917	1	795	1,502	30	816		1	25		
Peas		8,899	6	6,478	12,628	162	8,785		6	1,086		
Main Branch		1,615	8	1,619	2,512	122	1,421		1			
Ind		819		891	1,781	17	622		2	79		
Lown		544		577	478					552		
Hundelhet		1,226	2	852	1,622		218		2	23		
Hundelhet		2,962	7	2,272	6,962	29	2,126		7	221		
Korin		548		467	962	2	552			2		
Unspecified		11		8	16		11					
Kilrael		2,201	1	1,970	2,422	6	2,229		9	9		
Tarin		11,024	24	8,224	16,718	749	8,468		40	186		
Abdel Achelmal		6,599	7	4,229	8,224	119	4,227		19	78		
Opia Tari		2,123	16	2,949	4,244	252	2,762		8	97		
Tar Tari		1,872	6	1,745	2,572	279	1,525		17	21		
Unspecified		765		22	88	2	8					
Kazard		976		426	780		226		42			
Others		824	4	271	821	26	108	6	4	8	1	
Lat (Peas) Hal		7,189	86	5,204	18,808	64	5,285		8	1,414	26	
Angaria		1,902	6	729	1,628	8	827			122	6	
Borra		1,297	8	918	1,941	19	1,084			220	8	
Jamot		2,000	14	1,421	2,105	11	1,102		4	798	7	
Kusika		1,209	8	1,162	2,247	31	1,210		6	84	1	
Kushik		1,102	8	626	1,761	18	908		1	106	7	
Unspecified		41		29	75		21			2		
Jatt		22,680	19	12,612	22,086	1,826	12,124		42	671	4	66
Sayid		8,985	20	4,821	9,278	224	8,228		24	227		12
Pekhar		2,222	8	2,222	4,842	244	1,444		6	82		
Chikhi		279		224	826	120	127		1	7		
Charkhi		212		179	244	29	122			11		
Kahon		244		164	244	108	126		1			
Maharwal		611	8	174	600	24	178		1			
Tarna		217	8	212	421	11	227			26		
Tarna		122		144	224	6	122			4		
Others		1,222	8	1,208	6,616	274	842		14	116		

ELECTED TRIBES AND RACES—continued

OF ACTUAL WORKERS

OF ACTUAL WORKERS												
III Indus- try	IV Trans- port	V Trade	VI Public Force	VII Public admini- stration	VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS				X Domes- tic service	XI In suffi- ciently described occupa- tions	XII Un- productive	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality
					Religion	Law, Me- dicine and Instruc- tion	Letters, arts and sciences	IX Per- sons liv- ing on their income				
Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
7	33	17	1	7	12		8		1	7	6	Kasi
10	6	1		4	0						7	Luni
162	100	17	32	87	63	3	1		5	50	53	Pani
16	24	3	11	12	12	1			2	3	3	Main Branch
13	1	4		5	2	1					22	Isot
2	12									13		Laun
15	43	5	21	50	30				2	24	8	Mandolhel
110	19	1		13	13	1				10	17	Musakhel
6	1			5	5		1		1		3	Zarkun
				2	1							Unspecified
25	18	10	2	10	7	3	5	1	7	16	21	Shirani
220	655	270	10	121	82	4	11		20	78	76	Tarin
60	294	147	9	87	38	1			7	71	35	Abdal Achakzan
77	270	30	9	16	19	1	11		3	2	32	Spin Tarin
23	75	96	1	16	24				6	4	7	Tor Tarin
60	16	6		2	1	2			4	1	2	Unspecified
83	0	25		7	3					11	36	Zmarai
77	67	61	20	19	26	6	12	4	32	30	22	Others
57	114	54		110	50	2		1	2	34	76	Lasi (Panj Raj)
	7								1	3	1	Angaria
2	17			5	5					9	7	Burra
28	33	4		20	2			1		12	50	Jamot
25	47	20		73	40	2			1	5	5	Runjha
2	6	29		12	3					5	13	Shoikh
	4	1										Unspecified
2,172	533	96	13	74	221	4	55	3	259	217	162	Jatt
131	212	285	17	92	307	15	9	8	27	76	259	Sayyid
47	49	178	1	7	103	5			6	19	88	Bukhari
	10			2	66	3				4	10	Chishti
13	6	16		2						1	6	Gharshin
	2		1		2				1	5	5	Kahori
22	20	13	2	56	7		1		2	6	10	Mashwani
	5	9			7					1	6	Taran
7	3	4		2	2							Ustrana
42	117	75	13	23	120	7	8	8	18	40	125	Others

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	POPULATION DEALT WITH				RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION							
	ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDENTS		I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION							II. Ex- ploitation of minerals
					Income from rent of agricul- tural land	Cultiva- tors of II kinds	Agricul- tural, etc., of landed settles	Field labourers, fruit, vege- table, etc., growers, forest rangers, game and wood cutters	Raisers of livestock, hatchmen, etc.	Fishing and hunting		
	Males	Females	Males	Females							Persons	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Other Hindustanis	22,514	5,878	18,649	23,835	968	2,439		118	629	746	146	
Darrada	3,153	80	2,373	8,090	232	2,253		9	25	18	133	
Dakwar	2,064		972	2,428	379	1,520		13	8			
Gadra	2,113	18	1,437	2,360	12	1,368		18	80	141		
Gola	63		29	78		84						
Jat	1,344		802	1,080	8	978		13	242			
Khoja	81		80	180						11		
Lengah	418		228	624	4	157			8	8		
Lon	2,208	8	1,453	2,141	29	183		9	18	10		
Mad	470		370	788					1	453		
Makhi	1,800	8	1,203	2,680	201	723		20	87	6		
Others	6,863	8,773	6,861	8,666	90	2,038		31	96	106	11	
<i>Tribal followers</i>	1,463	4,744	4,899	6,633	63	1,861		14	29	29	17	
<i>Unspecified</i>	1,291	8	293	1,814	23	431		17	49	66		
Hindus, Indigenous	6,817	68	8,946	7,708	79	28		23	23			
Brahmins	6,005	68	1,634	7,780	79	10		23	23			
Kee-Hindus	13		13	10								
Hindus, Indigenous	263		170	306	1	8		1				
<i>Non-Indige- nous</i>	8,271	33	3,534	6,870	199	1,103		61	1,065	1	137	
Baloch, Semi- Indigenous	904		883	1,081	37	618		18	23			
Baloch Dardic	302		274	830	13	336		1	14			
Others Baloch	618		219	831	25	233		18	13			
Pathan	8,828	21	2,348	4,998	183	835		28	1,828		107	
Dardic	1,643	4	408	828	63	276		8	93		20	
Gilgani	3,976	4	1,918	2,703	79	308		23	925		34	
Others	908	13	143	377	11	20		11	16		63	
Other Hindustanis	1,423	13	822	778	9	9		6	6	1	28	
Hassani	1,120	9	245	633	8	8		4	4		70	
Others	293	2	107	217	9	1		8		1		
Macassar Abnani	2,801	80	834	818				1				
European	2,770	72	186	712				1				
Anglo-Indians	81	7	35	94								

NOTE.—For details of persons located, see Table XXI.A.

F ACTUAL WORKERS

F ACTUAL WORKERS													
III Indus- try	IV Trans- port	V Trade	VI Public Force	VII Public admini- stration	VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS				X Domes- tic service	XI In suffi- ciently described occupa- tions	XII Un- productive	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	
					Religion	Law, Me- dicine and Instruc- tion	Letters, arts and sciences	IX Per- sons liv- ing on their income					
Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
2,905	637	317	209	244	104	13	229	7	10,854	1,085	540	Other Musalmans	
239	16	44		13	21	3			6	87	5	Darzada	
76	69	20	74	22	25		10		10	16	19	Dehwar	
145	38	27		83	7	2	1		16	165	29	Gadra	
									11			Gola	
128	417	2	1	5	3				16	32	5	Jat	
		78		1					1			Khoja	
96	6			5	2	3	85		3	4	41	Langah	
1,761	14	11	3	4	5		84		10	20	154	Lori	
3	6	5								2		Med	
22	11	20	4	11	3				7	502	3	Nakib	
436	71	110	127	100	38	5	49	7	10,776	257	284	Others	
185	39	61	114	59	8	2	26	7	10,732	223	11	Tribal followers	
251	32	49	13	41	30	3	23		44	34	273	Unspecified	
214	16	5,744	3	23	121	4	1	2	140	104	147	Hindus, Indigenous	
214	16	57	3	23	121	4	1	2	140	103	147	Brahmanic	
		1								1		Neo Hindus	
34	2	310		1					4	5		Sikh, Indigenous	
855	1,805	1,110	536	119	189	26	76	97	312	404	150	Semi-Indige- nous	
12	50	6	35	15	29	13			6	15	18	Baloch Semi- Indigenous	
2	6	1	3	5	5	2				9	2	Baloch Buzdar	
10	44	5	32	10	24	11			6	6	16	Others Baloch	
647	1,509	901	34	95	158	8	51	19	210	339	116	Pathan	
104	204	121	13	51	26		10	6	60	44	21	Durrani	
307	1,184	612	10	32	100	5	37	7	54	194	68	Ghilzal	
236	121	168	11	12	32	3	4	6	96	101	27	Others	
196	246	203	467	9	2	5	25	78	96	50	16	Other Musalmans	
81	235	142	446	3	2	5	23	73	50	41	10	Hazara	
115	11	61	21	6			2	5	46	9	6	Others	
13	181	17	3,568	17	4	71	19	12	33	2		Miscellaneous Aliens	
10	107	17	3,559	17	4	62	17	12	30	2		Europeans	
3	74		7			9	2		3			Anglo-Indians	

TABLE XXI-A.

Occupation by Selected Tribes and Races.

XXI.A.—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES.

NOTE.—In the columns headed persons in Table XXI 6,361 females are included as under —

Tribes, etc.	Females included in columns															
	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<i>I. dignous</i>	04	20	4	1	275	23	45	1	5	1	3	5,740	34	3		
Numbians	04	18	4	1	203	28	42	1	8	1	2	5,760	21	1		
Baloch	02	8	1		42	8	8		8				8	2		
Eastern	1				3				2				2			
Dumbki	1								1							
Khetras									1							
Magud					8											
Marl																
Khad Lodhari														1		
Khad Unspecified														1		
Others														1		
Waters	48	8	1		49	2	4								2	
Daskhi	2															
Gahki	8															
Rado	2		1		22		2									
Rakhsani	6	2			1										2	
Rud	23	2			2		2									
Sargay	3				4											
Others	4				4	2										
Wakhs	11	7			23	4								2	8	
Original Nakhra	4	3			2											
Kambrai	3	1														
Mirvuri					2											
Bembari	2	2														
Sarvare	4				6	4								1	1	
Bongul					1											
Kard	1					1										
Laki	1															
Langar																
Mansakhali	1															
Rohani														1		
Saryara	1				4	1										
Shikvazi						2										
Zag Mangul					1											1
Jhalawan	2	4			14											4
Zamjar	2				2											
Harad					2											
Mammani					2											
Mangul			2													1
Nishari															2	
Sajir						2										1
Zakri	1	1			4											
Non-Numbians	1				1									2	1	
Khad Unspecified	1				1									2	1	

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

Statistics regarding Industrial establishments have been compiled in six parts. Part I gives the Provincial summary of all industrial establishments employing not less than ten persons, giving details for those using power and also those which do not use power. Part II gives the distribution of these Industrial establishments by Districts and States. Part III gives the type of organisation of each establishment. Part IV gives details of Skilled Workmen in each establishment by religion and race (Indigenous, Semi-indigenous and alien people) as well as the country of their birth. Part V gives similar details about unskilled labourers. Part VI (1) gives details of power used in each establishment using Steam or oil. Part VI (2) gives details of power employed by the establishments using electric power generated on the premises. Part VI (3) has not been prepared as no establishment uses electric power supplied from outside. Similarly Part VII has not been prepared as there are no textile establishments in Baluchistan.

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—PART I—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—contd

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

Description of Establishment	Cts. location of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Number of Establishments	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		DIRECTION, SUPERVISORY AND CLERICAL STAFF						SKILLED WORKMEN						UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				REMARKS
			Males	Females	Managers		Superintending and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		European and Anglo-Indians		Indians.		April 14 and over		Under 14				
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males	Indians, Males	Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males	Indians, Males	Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males	Indians, Males	Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males	Indians, Males	Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males	Indians, Males	Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males	Indians, Males	Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males	Indians, Males	Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males	Indians, Males	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES																					
VII. METAL INDUSTRIES																					
1. Arm and	Using power	1	330	1	1	1	8	8	4	4	1	1	510	59	10						
	400 and over	1	330	1	1	1	8	8	4	4	1	1	404	31	10						
	Not using power	2	47	1	1								16	29							
	10-50	1	10	1	1								15	20							
2. Machine and Local Food Workshop.	Using power	6	327	5	1	1	3	7	20	20	2	2	32	258							
	10-50	1	19	1	1	1	1	1					1	16							
	Using power	1	19	1	1	1	1	1					2	16							
	10-50	1	19	1	1	1	1	1					1	16							
3. Dairy	Using power	1	90	1	1	1	4	4	9	9	2	2	2	78							
	50-100	1	90	1	1	1	4	4	9	9	2	2	2	78							
	Using power	1	82	1	1	1	3	3	7	7			9	33							
	50-100	1	82	1	1	1	3	3	7	7			9	32							
4. Sugar Refractory	Using power	1	22	1	1	1	3	3					0	32							
	10-50	1	22	1	1	1	3	3					0	32							
	Using power	1	22	1	1	1	3	3					0	32							
	10-50	1	22	1	1	1	3	3					0	32							
5. Distilleries and Breweries.	Using power	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	4	4			20	111							
	10-50	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	4	4			18	84							
	Using power	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	4	4			18	84							
	10-50	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	4	4			18	84							
	Using power	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	4	4			18	84							
	10-50	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	4	4			18	84							

XXII.-INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS-PART V.-CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH PLACE OF UNSKILLED LABOURERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE WORKING

Caste or Race										Caste or Race										Caste or Race									
Birth Place										Birth Place										Birth Place									
Total										Total										Total									
Other										Other										Other									
Other										Other										Other									
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Other										Other										Other									
Other										Other																			

XXII.- INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS-PART V-CASTE OR RACE AND REPLACEMENT OF UNEMPLOYED LABOURERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE WORKING

NUMBER OF WORKERS.										NOTE 3. RACE.		NOTE 11.		
Ind. or Sub-ind.	CIVIL				MUSLIM				TOTAL	INDIAN	OTHER	TOTAL	INDIAN	OTHER
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES							
	Ind.	Sub-ind.	Ind.	Sub-ind.	Ind.	Sub-ind.	Ind.	Sub-ind.						
1. Agriculture	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Services	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5. Agriculture	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
6. Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
7. Services	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
8. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
9. Agriculture	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10. Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
11. Services	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
12. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

NOTE.-Totals of the total replacement labourers are here in thousands.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

**Area and Population by Political Agencies, Tahsils
and other local areas.**

I-AREA AND POPULATION BY POLITICAL AGENCIES, TAMILS AND OTHER LOCAL AREAS.

Political Agency Name, N (Country Name)	POPULATION										No. of persons per square mile	
	1911					1901						
	TOTALS					TOTALS						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
I S. I. C. N. I. T. A. N.	SETTLED					SETTLED					No. of persons per square mile	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
I S. I. C. N. I. T. A. N.	24,124	21,070	45,194	27,125	27,114	54,239	24,124	48,263	24,124	24,124	24,124	24,124
	24,124	21,070	45,194	27,125	27,114	54,239	24,124	48,263	24,124	24,124	24,124	24,124
II S. I. C. N. I. T. A. N.	24,124	21,070	45,194	27,125	27,114	54,239	24,124	48,263	24,124	24,124	24,124	24,124
	24,124	21,070	45,194	27,125	27,114	54,239	24,124	48,263	24,124	24,124	24,124	24,124
III S. I. C. N. I. T. A. N.	24,124	21,070	45,194	27,125	27,114	54,239	24,124	48,263	24,124	24,124	24,124	24,124
	24,124	21,070	45,194	27,125	27,114	54,239	24,124	48,263	24,124	24,124	24,124	24,124
IV S. I. C. N. I. T. A. N.	24,124	21,070	45,194	27,125	27,114	54,239	24,124	48,263	24,124	24,124	24,124	24,124
	24,124	21,070	45,194	27,125	27,114	54,239	24,124	48,263	24,124	24,124	24,124	24,124
V S. I. C. N. I. T. A. N.	24,124	21,070	45,194	27,125	27,114	54,239	24,124	48,263	24,124	24,124	24,124	24,124
	24,124	21,070	45,194	27,125	27,114	54,239	24,124	48,263	24,124	24,124	24,124	24,124
VI S. I. C. N. I. T. A. N.	24,124	21,070	45,194	27,125	27,114	54,239	24,124	48,263	24,124	24,124	24,124	24,124
	24,124	21,070	45,194	27,125	27,114	54,239	24,124	48,263	24,124	24,124	24,124	24,124

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

**Population of Political Agencies, etc., by Religion
and Literacy.**

- AREA AND POPULATION BY POLITICAL AGENCIES, TALENTS AND OTHER LOCAL ARMRAL

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PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

**Population of Political Agencies, etc., by Religion
and Literacy.**

II.—POPULATION OF POLITICAL AGENCIES, ETC., BY RELIGION AND LITERACY

FURNITURE, LIGHTING, TABLE, ETC.	Liquor stores	INSTANTLY BY KIDNEY										NUMBER OF LITERATURE				
		MEXICO				CENTRAL				OTHERS		Male	Female			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
1. Public Public Library Public Public Library Public Public Library Public Public Library Public Public Library	1	477,296	297,972	27,067	34,837	6,466	3,233	6,314	1,179	947	79	11	13	11	11	11
		61,228	68,861	14,889	6,378	3,814	1,004	4,774	1,072	888	75					
		24,125	24,125	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
2. Local Agency Local Agency Local Agency Local Agency Local Agency		61,228	68,861	14,889	6,378	3,814	1,004	4,774	1,072	888	75					
		24,125	24,125	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
3. Public Library Public Library Public Library Public Library Public Library		61,228	68,861	14,889	6,378	3,814	1,004	4,774	1,072	888	75					
		24,125	24,125	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
4. Local Agency Local Agency Local Agency Local Agency Local Agency		61,228	68,861	14,889	6,378	3,814	1,004	4,774	1,072	888	75					
		24,125	24,125	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
5. Local Agency Local Agency Local Agency Local Agency Local Agency		61,228	68,861	14,889	6,378	3,814	1,004	4,774	1,072	888	75					
		24,125	24,125	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				
		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400				



U. S. POPULATION OF POLITICAL AGENCIES, ETC., BY RELIGION AND LITERACY

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